THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

GARIBALDI'S ARREST.

The General in the Hands of the Italian Soldiers—How the Act Was Accomplished—Protest of Garibaldi's Friends.

FLORENCE, Nov. 5.—A number of friends and champions of Garibaldi, including the Deputies Crispi and Guerzoni, have drawn up a solemn protest against the arrest of the General at Figline. The document is as follows:—

The undersigned friends and comrades of General Garibaldi, witness to his arrest at Figline, make this declaration:—

At Passo Corese, after having taken part in the dissolution of the corps of volunteers fighting upon Pontifical territory, the undersigned were authorized by General Garibaldi to travel by the special train that had been granted him upon the express condition that he should be conducted in perfect liberty to Florence. During the journey no act, either upon the part of the General or of those by whom he was accompanied, could give any pretext to change the arrangements made for sending on the train to Florence. As a proof of the pacific intentions of General Garibaldi, Deputy Crispi telegraphed, at Nami station to the Rubattino Company, asking, in the General's name, for a steamer which should carry him from Leghorn direct to Caprera.

At Figline the train was stopped, and Lieutenant-Colonel Camezzi, of the carabineers, approached General Garibaldi, asking to speak to him alone. The station was militarily occupied by a division of bersaglieri under the orders of Major Fiastri, and by a strong detachment of carabineers. A few minutes afterwards the General left the carriage, and we all left with him. We then heard General Garibaldi say, in a loud voice, to Colonel Camezzi, "Have you the regular warrant of arrest?" The Colonel replied, "No; I am simply ordered to make the arrest."

The General answered, "Then you commit an illegal act. I am not guilty of any hostility against the Italian State, or against its laws. I am an Italian deputy, a Roman general, elected by a legally constituted government, and an American citizen. As such, and not having been taken in any flagrant offense, I cannot be arrested; and you, and those who send you, violate the law. But I declare that I will not yield except to violence, and that if you wish to arrest me you will have to carry me by force."

At this moment we were all ready to defend the General's person, the law, and good right. The General declared that he would not permit the violence employed towards him to be met by further violence, and that he would never be a party to a conflict with Italian soldiers. "Therefore," he continued, "abandon all idea of resisting in arms. If I had wished to resist by arms I should have begun by making use of those that were at my disposal in place of giving them up at the frontier." We obeyed.

As many spectators had gathered round, in order to avoid any collision and to put an end to a sight so humiliating to the country, Deputy Crispi telegraphed twice to the President of the Council of Ministers, demanding in the name of Italy a reversal of the order, and affirming that the General only wished to return to his home at Caprera. We asked Colonel Camazzi to afford the delay necessary to receive an answer from Florence, and we also begged him to telegraph himself supporting our request. Colonel Camazzi, however, positively refused to accede to this latter request.

About an hour having passed without any telegraphic reply being received from Florence, the Colonel of the Carabineers declared that the time had come to carry out his orders. Notwithstanding the statements repeated several times over by General Garibaldi, that he was fatigued, ill, exhausted by several days' privation, and that he could not endure the serious trial of a fresh journey, the colonel remained inexorable. Four carabineers approached the General, and the non-commissioned officer by whom they were commanded invited him in the name of his superiors to follow. The General, persisting in his first determination, was lifted up by the Carabineers, carried from the spot where he was seated in the waiting room, and thus transported, amid the most solemn silence of his friends, to the carriage destined for him. Deputy Crispi, in the name of all present, energetically protested against this violation of the law and the insult thus offered to the greatest citizen of Italy.

The General's family and servants had received permission to accompany him, but his son-in-law Canzio was the only one who remained with him. Colonel Camezza was seated in the same compartment, and several carriages filled with the bersaglieri and carabineers preceded and followed that in which the General was confined. Garibaldi left for a destination unknown to us, and this is not the place to say by what feelings we were animated.

We attest the above as the exact and historical truth of what took place.

Twenty-nine signatures follow.

MEXICO.

A National Escort Offered to Accompany Maximilian's Remains—Congress Assembled—President Juarez Preparing for All Contingencies.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—The steamer Marsella, Captain Garl, from Vera Cruz, has arrived here, bringing news from that port to the 18th instant, and from Mexico City to the 11th instant.

The remains of Maximilian had been given to the charge of Admiral Tegethoff, who had received a very polite letter from the Mexican Minister, tendering an escort of Government troops to Vera Cruz at the national expense. All public demonstrations, however, both on Mexican soil and within Mexican maritime jurisdiction, were forbidden.

Congress convened on the 20th, when there was a quorum of representatives present.

President Juarez was proposing to present a defense of the use which he made of the discretionary powers with which he had been invested.

It is stated that he had asked the forces belonging to General Escobedo's command which are to come to the capital.

The reasons of this demand are left unexplained, but it is surmised that it is owing to the large force, said to be about 14,000 men and 300 pieces of artillery, which General Diaz has at command.

A Cuban, who has been some time a resident of Vera Cruz, says that he foresees revolution soon again in Mexico, probably about next January.

General Merino was assassinated on the Coalcoman road.

Movements of Jeff. Davis.

TROY, Nov. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis, accompanied by three or four members of the Howell family, I am advised, will leave the Dominion of Canada for Richmond on Thursday night, the 21st inst. The party will reach this city over the Troy and Boston Railroad, and will proceed to the capital of Virginia by way of New York, thence by sea coastwise to Fortress Monroe and up the James river to their destination, arriving on the scene of his former greatness, should there be no mishaps, on the afternoon of the 24th inst. The distinguished State prisoner and suite will travel from Canada to court in Richmond with the greatest possible privacy, and will in no event respond to any attentions of whatever character while *en route*.

Mr. Davis is in both good health and spirits, and has of late frequently expressed the hope that the Government would at last try him on the indictment, and so finally dispose of his case, to the end that he may seek and find permanent quiet in the most rigid seclusion of private life. He does not expect to linger much longer on the stage, at once of his renown and shame; but so long as he does survive, he earnestly desires to avoid the gaze of men. He has but little if any confidence that his case will be finally disposed of at the coming sitting of the Court. Nevertheless, his conviction is an earnest one that he will ultimately be fully and unconditionally discharged from custody, and at the hands of the Government be permitted to pass the remainder of his days in deserved, and by him now much desired, obscurity. In his intercourse with the Canadian people, among whom he has experienced a liberal hospitality, for which he is exceedingly grateful, because of its great contrast with Northern sentiment, feeling, and action towards him, Mr. Davis has been very unreserved in the freedom of his conversation, pointing out, from his standpoint, the causes of the failure of the Rebellion, and how, in his judgment, the ill-boded attempt might have succeeded. So soon as he crosses the Canada line and frontier he will again observe the old reticence that has so wisely marked him since his capture, confinement in and release from Fortress Monroe.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—The Rev. Father Lavelle, the well-known Irish speaker, has commenced an action against the London *Daily Telegraph* for calling him a "consecrated ruffian."

THE MASSACHUSETTS HORROR.

Statement of Shephard, the Wife Murderer.

From the Worcester Spy, Nov. 20.

James E. Shephard, who shot his wife in this city last week, and who was arrested in Canterbury, Conn., on Monday, reached this city yesterday by the half-past two P. M. train from Norwich. Quite a large crowd of spectators assembled at the depot to see him, and the police office was also crowded. Shephard appeared perfectly cool and unconcerned, and bore the scrutiny of the curious crowd without embarrassment.

He was arraigned before the police court during the afternoon, M. J. McCafferty, Esq., appearing as his counsel. Shephard pleaded not guilty and waived an examination, and was fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury on the third Monday in December. He was taken to jail last evening.

Shephard appears quiet, and seems perfectly willing to converse in regard to the murder, and does not manifest any particular emotion. He says it is all the work of his wife's mother and family, who poisoned his wife's mind against him and separated them. He said he killed her because he loved her more than his own life; that her friends would not let her live with him, and rather than see her in the possession of another he killed her. His intention was, if he had found her alone, to kill her and lay down beside her, with her arms around him, and shoot himself; but, said he, "It would have done no good; her friends would not let me sleep in the same grave with her if I had; they spite me too much for that, so it makes no difference." He expresses regret that he did not kill himself instead of going away after the murder. He says he has never spoken a hard word to his wife, and has always supported her when he had means, and that she left him against her own will.

He said, "I have done what I wanted to to her, and now I suppose the law will do what it wants to with me." He is very severe in his conversation in regard to the mother of his wife, saying that when he is dead he will come back and haunt her; that she shall have no peace on earth. When told that if he is hung it cannot be for a year after he is convicted, he said, regretfully, "Then she will have a year of peace, but when I am dead I will haunt her."

He says that on Friday night, after the murder, he walked to Oxford Plain and slept in a sawmill just below the plain, near where the road goes under the railroad. Heate a little on Saturday morning, at Mr. Watson's, in Webster, and slept that and the next night in barns. He also ate a little on Sunday morning, but, with these two exceptions, he had no food from Friday morning till on Monday, after he was arrested. He had no definite end in view in travelling, but went first one road and then another, just as it happened.

He does not appear like a desperate man, and those who have known him for years say he is not "smart." He can be easily imposed upon, and is usually good-natured, but has a subtle spirit at bottom, and is inclined to revenge. He was in the 15th Regiment, and on his return from the war was married to a woman named Bonzey, from Milbury, but left her almost immediately, and subsequently obtained a divorce. He has been twice married to his victim, and, taking all his matrimonial adventures, has had but a sorry time of it. He is evidently careless of his future, and has no especial desire to live; but his course after the murder, and his conversation and manner, give an impression that he has not firmness enough to take his own life.

CHARLES DICKENS.

His Nocturnal Reception in Boston—He Comes from the Cunarder in a Tug, and is Welcomed at Long Wharf—His Rapid Ride to His Residence, Pro Tem.

From the Boston Post (semi-Dickens), Nov. 21.

The announcement published in yesterday morning's papers to the effect that Charles Dickens was to arrive in Boston some time during the day created a great anxiety on the part of his most intimate friends in this city to meet him at the very earliest opportunity, and to extend to him such courtesies as they might be able to do under the circumstances incident to an uncertain hour of arrival. This anxiety was not alone confined to his intimate personal friends and business associates, but extended to others whose readings have made them earnest admirers of the distinguished novelist; and many were the inquiries made at the reading-room and other depots of intelligence, respecting the arrival of the Cuba. But during the afternoon, and even up to six o'clock, the only, and under the circumstances rather discouraging, information that could be obtained was duly bulletined—"The Cuba has not been signalled." As the steamer was fully due at three o'clock, and as the weather was quite fair, her non-arrival naturally created considerable anxiety on the part of his friends, and at six o'clock private despatches were forwarded to New York to the effect that there were well-grounded fears that some serious accident had happened. But at about eight o'clock news was received that the steamer had been signalled some fifteen miles off Hull, which intelligence created great rejoicing among the various circles of friends in waiting.

In order to expedite the arrival of Mr. Dickens on our shores, Mr. George Dolby, his energetic and most courteous agent in this country, had made arrangements to meet him in the steamer somewhere off Hull with the United States steam tug Hamlin. This boat accordingly left her moorings at about 12 o'clock yesterday noon, having on board the following gentlemen, viz:—Mr. George Dolby, the American agent of Mr. Dickens; Thomas Russell, Collector of the Port; Mr. James T. Fields, of the firm of Ticknor & Fields; Professor Oliver Wendell Holmes, General Underwood, Surveyor of the Port; Hon. Josiah Quincy, General Sherwin, Deputy Surveyor; John M. Fisk, principal Deputy Collector, and others. There being no signs of the Cuba from the signal station, the Hamlin returned to the city at 4 o'clock; and after the above-named gentlemen had paid a visit to the outgoing steamer Java, the Hamlin again dropped down into the stream, and at a quarter past nine o'clock returned to Long Wharf with Mr. Dickens, where Mr. Dolby had carriages in waiting to take him to his quarters at the Parker House. On his arrival, Mr. Dickens expressed himself as being in the very best of health and spirits, and greeted his friends in the most cordial manner, saying that he was overjoyed to once more be upon American soil. After being seated in his carriage he was driven at once to the Parker House, where he took possession of the elegant apartments provided for his reception, and spent the evening in close intercourse with his friends. Mr. Dickens will remain in Boston until the evening of the 8th of December, when he leaves for New York to meet his engagements, which commence on the evening of the 9th of December. His first readings in this city are on Monday, December 2, and all desirous of securing seats should purchase their tickets at once.

A number of persons assembled on Cunard wharf, East Boston, yesterday afternoon, expecting that the distinguished novelist would first step ashore at that point, along with the passengers who bore him company in the Cuba. These persons were somewhat disappointed to learn that Mr. Dickens was not going to disembark at that place, though many of them remained until the final arrival of the vessel, to make themselves sure of the fact. Some considered the story a dodge to prevent a large crowd from gathering, and such were not willing to miss an opportunity of seeing the illustrious "Boz," even though they were forced to submit to considerable inconvenience and delay in the cold by so doing.

Stay of Proceedings in the Case of Kennedy, the Murderer.

ODDENSBURG, Nov. 20.—A stay of proceedings has been granted by the Court of Appeals in the case of John Kennedy, sentenced to be executed to-morrow for the murder of Thomas Hand.

Kerosene Lamp Explosion in Canada—A Woman Burned to Death.

MONTREAL, Nov. 20.—A women named Emily Price was burned to death to-day, her clothing catching fire from the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

THE WEST INDIES.

Particulars of the Fearful Hurricane—Immense Destruction of Property—Great Loss of Life.

HAVANA, Nov. 15.—By this mail I send you, very briefly, the principal facts in regard to the late disastrous tornado in these islands.

The *Porvenir* of Porto Rico of the 31st of October says:—"At the late hour at which we write it is impossible to judge of the great terror which prevails, resulting from the horrible effects of the hurricane of the night before last. The great fall of rain, the force of the wind, the almost complete darkness, produced in the minds of the people a condition verging towards insanity. In the early hours of the night the Capital of Porto Rico bore altogether the aspect of a deserted city; at 5:45 the storm commenced, and at 6:15 the hurricane was at its height; at this hour the barometer marked 29·60. During the prevalence of the hurricane several vessels in the harbor were either totally destroyed or very badly damaged."

The *Porvenir* of the 3d inst says:—The hurricane has immolated a multitude of victims, destroyed houses, desolated plantations, swept away fields of grain, and deprived thousands of poor in one night of their means of livelihood.

"At St. Thomas the damage was very great indeed. In the Island of Tortola the destruction has been truly lamentable. From what we can learn there is not a single house standing on the Island; the plantations are literally swept clean: hundreds of lives have been lost; in short, it is impossible to judge of the destruction at this moment.

On the Island of Vieques the effects of the storm are almost equally noticeable. Most of the vessels lying near the island were destroyed. To add to the terror with which the storm filled the hearts of the inhabitants, a fearful conflagration broke out while the hurricane was at its height, and occasioned new disasters.

In the Cidra we learn that 96 houses were destroyed and several lives lost. In Loiza 27 houses were destroyed and several lives were lost.

It is impossible as yet to estimate the number of lives lost, or the amount of damage done to property. We have reports of English, French, and Spanish vessels of large tonnage which have been swept away by the force of the storm.

The *Porvenir* of the 6th of November contains additional accounts of the disastrous effects of the hurricane.

As the mail is just closing, I must defer further particulars of this most disastrous calamity.

ALABAMA.

Proceedings of the Convention Yesterday—Provisions of the Suffrage Article—The Disfranchised Classes.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 20.—The suffrage article adopted makes every male person of full age, native of the United States, or naturalized, or declared intentions, six months' residence in the State and three in the county, a voter, excluding soldiers, sailors, and marines, the Legislature to provide for the registration from time to time.

The following classes are disfranchised:—First, violators of the laws of war; second, all disfranchised by Congress; third, criminals; fourth, idiots and insane. The Convention refused to add paupery after a speech by a negro delegate.

The registration oath is an oath to support the Constitution and the laws of the United States and Alabama; that the affiant is not disfranchised by any of the above causes, and will not countenance or aid secession hereafter; that he accepts the civil and political equality of all men, and will not deprive any on account of race, etc., of equal civil and political rights, nor injure any for past or present support of the United States Government, or of Congressional legislation, or of civil and political equality or affiliation with any party.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 20.—The suffrage article of the new Constitution, as just adopted, re-enacts the disfranchisements of Congress in such a way that, even though Congress should lift those disabilities, an Enabling Act of the Alabama Legislature is necessary to full rehabilitation.—*N. Y. World.*

Trial of Judson W. Palmer for Killing His Father-in-Law.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.—The trial of Judson W. Palmer for the murder of his father-in-law, Archibald W. Stevens, has commenced. It will be remembered that the parties all resided in a country town a few miles distant. One morning last spring the prisoner ran off with and was married to Stevens' daughter. The father, hearing that the couple had fled, started on horseback and overtook the newly married ones at a neighbor's house, where they had locked themselves in a room on learning of his approach. The old gentleman broke open the door, and a terrible and bloody struggle followed, that ended in the death of Stevens. The indictment reads 'for murder in the second degree,' that is, not premeditated. A romantic interest is felt in the trial, and the sympathy of the people is with the prisoner. The wife is in attendance at the trial.

Churches in the United States.

The American report made to the General Evangelical Alliance, at Rotterdam, gives the following number of churches and communicants in the United States:—

	Churches.	*Communicants.*
Roman Catholic	3,800	4,000,000
Methodists	10,460	2,000,000
Baptists	17,220	1,690,000
Presbyterians	5,000	700,000
Lutherans	2,900	323,800
Congregationalists	2,780	267,400
Protestant Episcopalians	2,360	161,200
German Reformed	1,160	110,000
Dutch Reformed	440	30,000

United Brethren, about 3000 Societies.

Moravians, about 12,000 communicants.

Unitarians, about 300 churches.

Universalists include about 600,000 of the population.

Friends or Quakers, orthodox, about 54,000 members.

Friends or Quakers, Hicksites, about 40,000 members.

SPLENDID PRESENT OF THE HOLY FATHER POPE PIUS IX TO THE AMERICAN CHURCH.—On the occasion of our Most Reverend Archbishop's late visit to Rome, the Holy Father presented to him, as the Delegate Apostolic who presided over the late Plenary Council of Baltimore, a beautiful Mosaic of the Roman Pantheon and its surroundings. Perhaps there is not to be found in the whole country so splendid a work of art as this one, presented to the Hierarchy of the American Church by our Metropolitan. Nothing could be more beautiful or true to nature. In fact, the Holy Father, on seeing the figure of our cathedral in Kellogg's chromatic painting of the procession of Bishops at the late Plenary Council, presented to him by our Most Rev. Archbishop, exclaimed at once:—"Ecco! hanno il Pantheon a Baltimore!—Behold! you have the Pantheon in Baltimore." Also, remarking on the little choir boys dressed in red, he playfully said:—"You have also little Cardinals — *Cardinaletti!*" "Yes, Holy Father," replied our Archbishop, "and also little bishops, if your Holiness will please notice those dressed in purple."—*Baltimore Catholic Mirror.*

—The oldest person in the State of Connecticut is Mrs. Lord, of East Lynne. She is 107 years old, and retains her mental faculties wonderfully. Her pet theme of conversation is of the Revolution, which she distinctly remembers. Her eyesight is somewhat faded, but she easily recognizes friends, and accomplishes a wonderful amount of knitting.

SECOND EDITION

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Appalling Disaster on the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad.

Five Persons Burnt to Death.

The Train Reduced to Ashes.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.—A terrible accident occurred this morning on the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad. The broad guage express train, due at 6 o'clock, was detained at Lockland by a freight train coming south. While the express train was waiting for the freight train to take the siding, another freight train, that had been following it, ran into the rear of the express, before a man could get out to flag them. Four ladies and one man were burned to death, and nearly all the train burned to ashes. The rear cars were the Toledo train that the express takes at Dayton, the last car being the sleeping car from Toledo. The names or residences of the victims have not been ascertained.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.

The Kentucky Congressmen.

The Kentucky delegation are nearly all here, and are clamoring loudly to be admitted to their seats, but it is certain nothing will be done until the report of the Sub-Committee on Elections, to whom was assigned the investigation of these cases, is presented to the House.

The Pennsylvania Congressmen.

All the Philadelphia members of Congress are here. Several Internal Revenue officers from your city, whose tenure of office is held by a very slight thread, also came down this morning to be on hand to watch whatever movements may be taken against them.

The Session Opened.

Both Houses met at noon, with a quorum present in each at least an hour before the meeting. The galleries were filled with spectators, and hundreds were unable to get within the corridors. In the House, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens was in his seat, looking exceedingly feeble; but the centre of a crowd of congratulating members.

The Impeachment Question.

The Impeachment Committee have been urged to report at once, so that the agitation of the question may be disposed of at the earliest practicable moment. It is understood this afternoon that they will comply by reporting on Monday, and that it will be virtually against impeachment.

Colonel Forney to Be Removed.

The Western men are strongly urging a candidate from the West as Secretary of the Senate, in Hon. John W. Forney's place, and it is probable a strong effort will be made to oust him. They say that Pennsylvania has both the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, and argue that this inequality should be changed by giving the Secretaryship of the Senate to a Western man.

A Democratic Protest.

The Democrats led off in the House with a protest against the admission of the newly elected Tennessee delegation, which was vigorously resisted by the Republicans, and finally was laid on the table.

Further from Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—The Japan *Times* of the 15th of October states that Stozsbashi has finally resigned, and the Shugomati Prince Ovari, has been nominated as the dignitary to fill the vacancy by the Micado. This move is the result of protracted negotiations between the Inkios of Suizauma and Awasma Fosa and Stozsbaski himself. The event was hastened by the visit of Sir Harry Parkes and the English Admiral to Fooska.

After the Nagasaki murders, the British Minister and a party of friends ascended the Fusignes.

General Van Valkenburg visited the ports on the West coast in the United States steamer Shenandoah. The English Minister and Admiral visited the same points, and returned via Hakodadi, Nagasaki, and Osako. On their arrival at Nagasaki they learned that two warrant officers of her Majesty's steamer Yearnus had been murdered by the Japanese. The authorities of the place had been removed, and promises made to bring the perpetrators to justice.

The Yokohama *Gazette* advises that shipment of goods to that port be avoided, except upon direct advices from their correspondents.

A letter, dated Yokohoma, the 25th, states that, including the shipments by the steamer Great Republic, the exports of tea to New York this season are ten millions of pounds in excess of last year, all of which was shipped direct, except 100,000 pounds passing to San Francisco. The ship Curicatus, with 612,400 pounds, and the Pauline, with 650,000 pounds, had sailed for New York, leaving four vessels on the berth to carry 2,100,000 pounds to the same market.

The closing quotations for tea were:—Common, $23@25; medium, $27@28; fine, $21@35; choice, $40@44.

MANILLA, Oct. 11.—Hemp is quoted at $9; cordage, $14@16 per picul.

Railroad Enterprise.

DENVER CITY, Nov. 20.—The Denver and Pacific Railroad Company was organized yesterday, and with only one day's canvass in this city, $225,000 of the capital stock was subscribed for. There is great enthusiasm on the subject, and an early connection with the Union Pacific Railroad has been determined on.

Mrs. Cunningham Burdell Suing for a Divorce.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—Mrs. Cunningham Burdell, whose connection with the Cunningham New York case renders her name notorious, is a plaintiff before the District Court in a divorce suit.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—ADJOURNED SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The galleries of both Houses of Congress were densely crowded at the time of meeting, at noon. There was a large attendance of members in each branch, and much good humor prevailed previously to their being called to order.

Representative Stevens of Pennsylvania took his seat a few minutes before 12 o'clock, and was surrounded and congratulated by his friends.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The House assembled at noon, in continuation of the first regular session of the Fortieth Congress. The attendance of members was unusually large, and the galleries were crowded before 11 o'clock. Many ladies who could not obtain seats in the ladies' gallery were accommodated in the gents' gallery.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, was in his seat, apparently in as good physical condition as he was at any time last session. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Chaplain Boynton. The only political allusion in it was an expression of thanks for the carrying out of the great measure which was to give to every class and condition of men the equal rights of citizenship, and because ere long the rights of every true-hearted and loyal man would be secured, and that every such man would be restored to his proper relations to the Government.

The Speaker then announced that the recess having expired, the House resumed its session, and that the first business in order was the reading of the journal of the 28th of July last.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee—Arrest of an Incendiary.

CONCORD, Nov. 21.—The Republican State Central Committee held a meeting last evening at the Phœnix Hotel. It was the largest committee meeting held here for many years, and the greatest good feeling and unanimity characterized the speeches. A determination to go to work early and in earnest was expressed. The State Convention is fixed for December 18, to meet at Phœnix Hall. Councillor and County Conventions are also fixed on at dates prior to the Democratic Convention. A large number of distinguished men of the party are present, and invited to take part in the meeting.

Mr. Morrill, of Hookset, was arrested this morning for getting his house insured at a high rate, and then having a man named Young to burn it, in July last. Both are in custody.

The Missouri Election—Third District Still in Doubt.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—Advices from the Third Congressional District are more favorable for the election of Chase (Radical) over McCormick. The result will turn on whether the vote is counted in some precincts where there was no registration.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 95¼; Reading, 93. Canton Co., 43; Erie Railroad, 71; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 78½; Michigan Southern, 79¼; New York Central, 113½; Illinois Central, 130; Cumberland preferred, 127½; Missouri 6s, 94½; Hudson River, 124½; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 103 do. 1864, 105¼; do. 1865, 106½; do. 1867, 107½; Ten-forties, 101½; Seven-thirties, 106½; Sterling Exchange, 109½. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 139¼.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—Flour quiet at $7·50@8. Wheat quiet at $2·45@2·55. Legal-tenders, 72.

—Madame Parepa-Rosa, her husband, and Signor Ferranti, visited the McLean Asylum, at Somerville, near Boston, recently, and entertained the inmates with some fine selections of music.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—William Henry Rawley, executor, to the use of William Henry Rawley and Elizabeth T. Brooks, executors, vs. Robert McGregor. An action to recover rent and damages for leaving property in a bad condition. The arrears of rent was $2500. Verdict for plaintiff, $2563·25.

Alexander Cosley vs. William Kerns. Before reported. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Hart vs. Lonehein. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $135.

Luckenmeyer vs. Foder. An action to recover from the defendant the amount of freight money of the vessel of which he was master. Verdict for plaintiff, $219·27.

ORPHANS' COURT—Judge Brewster. The argument list was before the Court this morning.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison.—Montgomery vs. Grant. Before reported. On trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—United States vs. Thirty-seven cases of leaf tobacco. Joseph Hemphill, claimant. On trial.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Judges Peirce and Ludlow.—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—A communication having been received by the Court from the jury who have been out in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Hornkeith since yesterday noon, that several of the jurors were ill and required speedy medical attendance, the Court asked counsel on both sides if they would object to allowing Dr. Shapleigh, who was present in Court, to visit the jury room, and report the condition of the sick jurors.

No objection was made to this, but Dr. Shapleigh himself suggested that Dr. Beaumont, who was also in Court, be sent in his stead. This was also agreed to, and Dr. Beaumont being sworn, and instructed to converse only with the ill jurors, and them only upon the subject of their health, was sent to the jury-room. The Doctor soon returned, and reported that one was suffering from a fever, and thought himself unable to remain longer on the jury, and another was suffering from bleeding-piles. They were not in danger of death, and could be treated where they were if all conveniences were afforded.

The Court declined to discharge the jury under these circumstances, but consented to permit either Dr. Beaumont, or any other physician the jurors might wish, to attend them. The Doctor was then resworn, and was sent back to the jury room to announce this determination of the Court.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Howard Alcock, charged with the killing of Thomas Gallagher, a small boy, was then taken up, and the empanelling of a jury was begun.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Nov. 21, 1867.

Money continues in good demand, and 7 per cent. is the ruling rate for loans on call. Prime commercial paper ranges at 8@10 per cent. per annum, and inferior from 1 to 1½ per cent. a month.

The Stock market opened rather dull this morning, and prices were unsettled. Government loans were a shade lower; 101¾ was bid for 10-40s; 113 for 6s of 1881; 107¾ for '62 5-20s; 105¾ for '64 5-20s; 106¼ for '65 5 20s; 107½ for July, '65, 5-20s; and 105½ for June 7·30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101¾@101¾, and old do. at 97½.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 49½, no change; Norristown at 64, no change; Lehigh Valley at 50½, a decline of ¼; and Reading at 48 1-16, a slight decline on the closing price last evening. 125 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 20 for Little Schuylkill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 20½ for Catawissa preferred; 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 41½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Green and Coates sold at 30½, no change. 75 was bid for Second and Third; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26½ for Spruce and Pine; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 61 for West Philadelphia; 10½ for Hestonville; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. City sold at 71; Mechanics' at 30½; and Commercial at 53, no change; 102 was bid for Seventh National; 134 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 55 for Penn Township; 56 for Girard; 90 for Western; 50 for Manufacturers'; and 40 for Consolidation.

Canal Shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 30½@31, closing at the former rate, a decline of 1½; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20½ for preferred do.; 10 for Susquehanna Canal; and 46 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 139½; 11 A. M., 139½; 12 M., 139½; 1 P. M., 139½.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call was active at 7 per cent., and extra rates were paid in many cases. In commercial paper the rates are unchanged. Best sells at 7@9; for second rate 10@12 is paid.

"The street awaits the meeting of Congress with great curiosity. At the first opportunity numerous financial resolutions and bills will be offered, looking to the 'suspension of contraction,' or the 'enlargement of the currency,' the effect of which will be to make gold active and stocks lively. As the Treasury has no fixed policy, but changes its action as the Secretary is influenced by popular sentiment, financial affairs, until the adjournment of Congress next summer, will be in confusion. Great efforts will be made to defer resumption. As there is no excuse for issuing more Legal-tenders, it is not easy to see how the inflationists are to obtain relief. If the Treasury wanted money the case would be different, and more Legal-tenders or more bank currency would no doubt be voted. The Secretary's official declarations will be for resumption speedily, and whether he can get Congress to sustain him is the point to be settled."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1100 5-20s '62..cp..... 107¾
$800 do. '62..reg..... 107¾
$100 U S 10-40s..cp..... 104¾
$5000 Pa 6s, 3 series..ls..106
$2000 do...2 ser..ls..105
$600 City 6s, New..... 101¾
$100 do...Old..... 97¾
$700 do. O. Gas..ls. 97¾
$1000 W Br Ct Bds..... 80
$500 Phil & Sun 7s..... 92½
$1000 Sun & Erie 7s..... 98
$1000 Leh N 6s '84..... 85¾
$1000 N Penna 6s..... 86¾
$1000 Leh Val 6s..... 91¾
50 sh City Bk..... 71
68 sh Leh N Stk..ls.. 31
30 do..... 30⅛
45 sh Leh V R.....ls.. 50¾
64 sh Penna R.....ls. 49¾
10 sh Norrist'n..cdpc 64
200 sh Big Mt..... 3½
50 sh Gr & Coates..... 30½

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113¾; do. 1862, 107¾@108; do. 1864, 105¾@105¾; do., 1865, 106@106¼; do., 1865, new, 107¼@107¾; do., 1867, new, 107¾@107¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 101¾@102; do. 7·30s, June, 105@105¼; do. July, 105@105¼; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@20; do. December, 1864, 119¼@119¾; do., May, 1865, 117¼@117¾; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116¾; do., September, 1865, 115¼@116¼; do. October, 1865, 115¼@116. Gold, 139¼@139¾; Silver, 133@134½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 139¾@140; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112¾@113¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 107¾@108; do., 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865, 106¼@106¾; do. July, 1865, 107¼@107¾; do. July, 1867, 107¾@107¾; 5s, 10-40s, 101¾@101¾; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105@105¼; 3d series, 105¾@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 117½; August, 1865, 116¼; September, 1865, 115½; October, 1865, 115¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; old 5-20s, 107¾@108; new 5-20s, 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865, 106@106¼; do., July 107¼@107¾; do., 1867, 107¼@107¾; 10-40s, 101¾@102; 7·30s, June, 105@105¼; do., July, 105¾@105¾. Gold, 139¼@139¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Nov. 21.—Bark—The stocks are light, and the demand for No. 1 Quercitron continues good at $55 ⅌ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is scarce, and in fair demand at $7@8 ⅌ 64 lbs. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed sells at $2·40@2·50.

The Flour Market, although quiet, is characterized by much firmness. The inquiry both for shipment and home consumption is limited, and only a few hundred barrels were disposed of at $7·50@8·50 for superfine; $8·50@9·50 for extras; $10@11 for Northwestern extra family, including 500 barrels at the latter rate; 11@12·75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and 13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye flour may be quoted at $8·50@8·75 ⅌ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The offerings of prime Wheat are exceedingly small, and this is the only description for which there is much inquiry; sales of 1000 bushels red at $2·40@2·55. Rye is unchanged; sales of 600 bushels Pennsylvania at $1·65@1·70. Corn is in fair request at former rates; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1·42@1·44, and 1000 bushels Western mixed at $1·40@1·42. Oats are without change; sales of 2000 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania at 75@78c.

Whisky—Common, in bond, is offered at 27@30c. ⅌ gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 21st

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....45 | 11 A. M.....55 | 2 P. M.....59

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Bombay, Jordan, Liverpool, L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig Signal, Wallar, Antwerp, Workman & Co.

Schr D. Brittain, Springer, Boston, Wm. H. Johns & Bro.

Schr D. Holmes, Haywood, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.

Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, Dighton, do.

Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, Washington, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr Elvie Davis, Wheaton, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

Schr T. Lake, Adams, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr E. H. Skinner, Thrasher, Taunton, Captain.

Str Diamond State, Robinson,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Revenue Systems.

From the Chicago Republican.

Our national debt was incurred in a war to sustain our nationality, and to enable us to hand down free institutions unimpaired to posterity. It is simple justice that future generations should bear their share of the burden, the more so because augmented population and wealth must render that burden lighter upon them than upon us. In this view, no enlightened statesman will entertain the idea of paying off our vast debt at once. The most to be desired is revenue sufficient to meet current expenditures, to pay accruing interest, and to extinguish say fifty millions of the principal annually. The important reduction of our debt during the past year has convinced our people and the world that we possess both the ability and the inclination to meet our liabilities, and are fully able to undergo any future demand which war, domestic or foreign, may make upon our resources. Then let the national debt be reduced gradually, so as to sustain public credit, yet so as to remit to posterity its extinction.

But to sustain this general policy we must submit to taxation heavier than any imposed before the Rebellion. What plan of raising revenue, then, shall be adopted? Three systems have been tested in this and other countries: — (1) The impost system; (2) direct taxation; (3) the excise system. Each has its distinctive characteristics and influences upon the people. The first is most common and least oppressive. It has this additional advantage over the other systems, that it regulates trade, and so contributes to the supremacy of native commerce. It also enables us to impose countervailing duties, thus defending us against any hostile legislation of any foreign power. The tax, too, is often in effect partially paid by the foreign producer, who, rather than lose valuable markets in this country, will frequently, in the case of high duties, reduce the prices of his wines, silks, woollens, etc., so as to retain old customers. He finds this course far more to his interest than a surplus on hand to diminish home quotations of his manufactures. Besides, by the increase of imposts upon imported articles which can be made here, a powerful stimulus is applied to the home production of those articles. The resulting competition between domestic and foreign producers themselves generally acts to reduce prices, in a short period.

This position is fully sustained by the experience of this country. Let our tariff be increased ten per cent. on commodities which can be manufactured in the United States, and rarely, if ever, do these articles advance in our market beyond half the augmentation of tax. On the other hand, a reduction of the duties on such articles will seldom, if ever, lower the prices in the same ratio. Thus it appears that the impost system is practically more favorable to the taxpayer than any other mode of raising revenue. A direct or land tax has no such redeeming features, and should be resorted to only in cases of necessity. An excise tax, though less exceptionable, yet possesses some odious qualities. It must be more or less inquisitorial, and being laid upon business, unavoidably discriminates against and discourages enterprise. Moreover, it is a system the whole burden of which must fall upon our own people.

Congress, then, in providing for raising the necessary revenue, should impose the tax where it can be paid with the least injurious effects. The necessities of the future should be studiously regarded. Such a system should be adopted as will stimulate the increase of taxable property from year to year, which shall make the burden lighter and lighter upon the people, by developing the resources of the country, and adding to its ability to meet the demands of the Government. Every wise statesman will seek to increase rather than diminish the sources of revenue.

Now, which of the three systems proposed will best accomplish these desirable results? It is plain that direct taxation can never act as a goad to productive industry. It is merely a dead-weight upon the contributor. Excises are little better. Will the taxing of manufactures increase the products? Will the taxing of business induce a larger number of capitalists to embark in various enterprises? Are not the tendencies all repressive upon industrial pursuits? Take our home producers, almost every one of whom comes in competition with the foreign manufacturer; do not excise taxes upon their products weaken their ability to meet on equal terms their rivals across the ocean? It does not help the case to say that the consumer pays the tax, for the same can be said of the imported article. Unless a tariff is imposed upon foreign commodities, the excise laid upon the manufacturers is likely to break them down, and thus render us more or less dependent upon other nations.

It is plain that, to reach a high point of prosperity, every branch of industry should be fostered. No single department can be neglected without serious injury to the others. Depress manufactures and the mechanic arts, and you turn adrift a swarm of laborers to reduce wages by competition in other employments. This cheapening of labor over-stimulates production in the new calling to which it is applied, and finally reacts upon the producer with prostrating influences. The different branches of industry are so closely interconnected, that any policy which injures one injures all.

The enlightened statesman, therefore, in providing a system of taxation, will anxiously inquire how he can best develop the active production of the whole community. Though his object is revenue, he will be wisely solicitous to make the burden as light as possible upon the people, by utilizing and vitalizing the resources of the country. He will perceive at once that if he should raise his imposts to the point of prohibition, he will destroy importation, and his tariff will yield no income. Should he lay an excise duty of too high a rate, he will break down manufacturers, and thereby defeat his purpose. A proper medium must be adopted both for the advantage of the revenue and of the people. Neither free trade nor a prohibitory tariff can supply the Treasury, or promote the general welfare. As the present situation demands large annual receipts, each department of industry must bear its due share. There should be a proper discrimination between the different systems of taxation, and also between the several articles which fall within each system.

The Southern Conventions.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The delegates from the genuine Democracy of the South, who are already engaged in or will soon attempt the task of framing for their respective States constitutions based on manhood and loyalty, undertake that responsibility under great disadvantages. Most of them are poor and hitherto obscure men, who utterly lack familiarity with legislative proceedings and constitutional history; some are of the despised, detested black race, and have scarcely learned to read, having been field hands, to instruct whom was felony by statute not three years ago. They are watched with unconcealed contempt and malignity by a very large majority of the old planting aristocracy and its legal, mercantile, and clerical satellites, who expect to overthrow, on the heels of the next Presidential election, the governments now to be erected, and replace them by substitutes of their own construction, based on the assumption that blacks have no rights that whites are bound to respect. On the side of the aristocracy is nearly the entire press—able, unscrupulous, and envenomed—and nearly all who send telegrams to Northern journals. Of course, the so-called "negro governments" must expect to have all they do misrepresented to their prejudice, and very much evil charged to them and believed in which they never thought of. Judging by what has been, they may expect to find themselves charged with all manner of evil deeds and purposes, even in the columns of journals which would treat them fairly if they could.

We entreat the Southern Conventions, therefore, to eschew carefully even the appearance of evil, and especially whatever might seem to savor of revenge or proscription. Make equal rights for all citizens your cornerstone, and bury in oblivion whatever is hateful in the past, while taking the amplest security against oppression in the future. Disappoint those who predict a new civil war as the result of black enfranchisement, and pile proof upon proof that universal justice is enduring peace. Show the world that you comprehend the exigency, and can read the lesson involved in the fate of the late aristocracy, who, in seeeking to extend and strengthen slavery, destroyed it. The assured predominance of Republican principles, alike at the South and at the North, imperatively requires that the freedmen should prove safer, discreeter, more competent depositories of power than their late masters did.

We believe the Conventions will be fully justified in exacting of every voter a promise or oath that he will not henceforth seek to disfranchise the blacks. Liberty and equal rights for all being the corner-stone of the new political edifice erected on the downfall of secession and slavery, it may be well to quiet apprehension, preclude danger, and "take a bond of fate," by such a requirement. And this, we are confident, will suffice. No confiscation, no spoliation, no vengeance! let the changes be so many as are requisite to secure and maintain equal rights; and there stop. Let the changes be few and perspicuous, though far-reaching; let the Constitutions be as brief and simple as may be; and as nearly like those they supersede as is consistent with the great end of making each one of them a Gibraltar of human liberty. Then let the work be consummated at the earliest practicable moment, and let every State be fully represented in Congress before the 1st of March. Our enemies assert that we wish to keep the South out of Congress: let us show them how utterly they are mistaken. And, as each resumes her proper position, reconstructed and regenerated, let the auspicious event be fitly honored in every State of the Union.

The Meeting of Congress.

From the N. Y. Times.

Congress meets to-day to close its summer session; its next regular session begins on the 2d of next month. The business which awaits its action is of great importance, and demands the most careful and considerate attention at its hands. The interests of *party* will very naturally press for consideration, and will probably receive it, first; but the interests of party depend just now so largely upon the measures which may be taken for the interest of the country, that the two may well be deemed identical. Neither party can now strengthen itself in any other way than by promoting the public welfare. Neither party can, by taking thought solely for its own interest, add one cubit to its stature; and that party which shall show most zeal for the public good, and do most for its promotion, will do the most to secure favor with the people, and promote its own ascendancy. It will not do for any party, or for any men, to give exclusive attention to imaginary evils, and neglect the real evils which press upon th ecountry.

The first essential to proper action will be *courage*. Every extreme ultraist in either House will assert this, and assert it truly. But he will mean by it that every member must have the courage to discard all thought of results, and rush blindly into whatever is most violent and extreme. He must give no weight to indications of popular sentiment, and must not stop to weigh results, or consider the effect of his action upon communities or sections. Nothing but cowardice can prompt men thus to hesitate and deliberate. None but the timid, the vacillating, the weak-kneed, half-way men will hesitate a moment to impeach the President and remove him from office, confiscate Southern property, force universal suffrage upon all the States, and generally follow the lead and adopt the policy of the most reckless ultraists.

The country has had enough of this kind of "courage" already. The fear of being thought to lack it has induced Republicans in Congress, more than once heretofore, to adopt measures which their judgments did not approve; and the country has just now pronounced its judgment upon those measures, and the temper in which they had their origin. The courage wanted now is of another stamp—men must have courage to act upon their own convictions of what is wise and just—against the brow-beating, domineering dictation of those who have so long assumed to speak for the Republican party. The men of calm temper, of sound wisdom, of experience and moderation, in the Republican ranks, must have the courage to assert their influence, and to take into their own hands the direction of public affairs, which has rested so long, and with such disastrous results, in the hands of headlong and inconsiderate extremists. The country expects it of them, and will sustain them in doing so. One thing is very clear: a continuance of the policy and the temper proclaimed and exhibited by the last Congress will complete and make permanent the defeats which the Republicans have sustained in the late elections. Mr. Stevens and those who act with him rely with confidence on the support of the ten Southern States in which negro supremacy is looked for, through the help of the negro vote; but the error in this calculation lies in the fact that the measures by which they seek to secure that vote will lose them the support of every considerable Northern State. The people demand greater moderation—less ultraism—a broader and more comprehensive regard to the welfare of the whole country, than these partisan manœuvres imply.

Congress this winter is to mark out the policy upon which the Republican party is to enter on the Presidential canvass. A most strenuous and determined effort will be made to make radicalism the corner-stone of that policy, to base it upon the absolute political and social equality of the black and white races in every State throughout the Union, an equality to be asserted as a national principle, and maintained by the national authority and power. The threat has already been thrown out, that unless this is adopted as the fundamental principle of the Republican party, and made the test of its character and action, the party shall be broken in two; and that without regard to consequences immediate or remote. The effort will be made during the coming session to establish this position; and those who do not admit its justice or see its wisdom must have the courage to meet it as they may think the emergency requires. We think they cannot be mistaken in inferring from the elections of the last few months, that the people of the United States are not prepared to accept this as a national principle, and that a canvass conducted on that basis will result in its defeat.

But this is not one of the questions—and perhaps not the one of most importance—which will demand attention. The question of *taxation* comes more closely home to the people than any other. It touches directly and sharply every man, woman, and child in the country. It affects every interest, and makes itself felt upon every calling and upon every pursuit. Our taxes are heavier than those of any other nation, and the manner of their imposition makes them more oppressive still. Every man's industry is hampered and discouraged, while the unnatural state of the currency enhances prices and diminishes still more largely the fruits of labor in every department. These are practical evils, flowing directly from defective legislation: and the people demand that they shall be remedied. Party criminations and recriminations, sectional denunciations, a frantic zeal for rights and liberties that are not in peril, will not answer this demand. If the Republican party expects or seeks to retain its national sway, it must provide prompt and effective relief from those evils which weigh so heavily upon the great body of the people, and this task must be performed by Congress at its coming session.

Congress and the Currency.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Merchants, wholesale and retail dealers, and men of all business pursuits, East, West, North, and South, are anxiously looking to Congress for some measures of relief. "Trade is depressed," "business is dull," "times are very hard with us," "nothing is doing in our line," are expressions which may now be heard in any store, in any line of business, from one end of this city to the other. So it is, doubtless, to a greater extent, in every commercial city, town, and village of the United States. Rents and provisions are still high, our Federal taxes, State taxes, and county and corporation taxes oppress the people more heavily from month to month, while profits and incomes are rapidly diminishing and the fountains of labor are drying up; and so all eyes are turned to Congress in the hope of some measure of redress.

Great reforms in our internal revenue laws are demanded and corresponding modifications of our external tax laws; great retrenchments are called for in the Government expenditures, but a deficiency of money in circulation is the general complaint of business people everywhere and of all classes. There is not money enough afloat to meet the legitimate demands of trade; hence the general depression. The Secretary of the Treasury has adopted and is vigorously pursuing a system of contractions which, unless seasonably arrested, may culminate in the same results as excessive inflation—failures, bankruptcies, a panic, and a general collapse.

What, then, is Congress called upon to do? We think an act should be passed repealing the act for the curtailment of the volume of legal-tender notes, and that simple legal-tenders, without interest, should be provided for and issued in the place of interest-bearing legal-tenders as fast as they mature. Furthermore, we want legal-tenders in the place of the national bank notes as fast as possible; for why should twenty-five or thirty millions interest on the national bonds as a basis of circulation be paid to these national banks, when, by the simple substitution of greenbacks, all these bounties to the national banks may be saved to our national taxpayers and to the Treasury?

Mr. McCulloch, his admirers say, is moving steadily towards specie payments; but while gold continues on the margin of 140 the prospect of specie pavement by his policy of contraction is not very promising. With the reduction of imports and the curtailment of manufactures there are corresponding reductions in the revenue returns of the Treasury, while the costs of collection are still increasing, from increasing frauds and schemes of evasion, embezzlement, and robbery. All these things cover a wide field for legislation, and the very existence of the party in power depends upon its action on this paramount and all-absorbing money question. Hence the attention of the whole country is now turned for relief to Congress, where the power and the responsibility belong. We would therefore remind the party in power of the public wants and expectations in season for action at the coming session, and especially would we warn the two Houses of the folly and the dangers of Mr. McCulloch's depressing policy of contraction to hurry up specie payments.

Mr. Pendleton's Financial Vagary.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The *World* calls our attention to Mr. Pendleton's so-called "Plan for paying the National debt" in fifteen years. It is as follows:—

"Three hundred and thirty-eight millions of these bonds are, by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, deposited to-day as security in the vaults of the Treasury. Three hundred millions of bank paper is issued on the faith of these bonds. Now, gentlemen, I maintain that this circulation ought to be called in; that these bonds ought to be redeemed with legal-tenders, which will take the place of that bank circulation.

"What would be the effect of this? The seventeen hundred millions of interest-bearing bonds would be reduced to fourteen hundred millions; and twenty millions of dollars would be saved to the Government from the interest which is paid to the bankers for the bonds which they have deposited.

"Now, then, suppose you take these twenty millions of interest which is saved, and add it to the forty-eight millions of dollars which these gentlemen say they can pay from the current revenue, and you have sixty-eight millions of dollars, year by year, and if you convert that sum into greenbacks, at 140, you have a hundred millions of dollars a year, and if this is appropriated as a sinking fund, you can pay off the whole debt in less than fifteen years, without adding one dollar to your taxation, or one dollar to your circulating medium.

"Bear in mind that I am arguing a proposition that these bonds can be paid in greenbacks without inflating the currency."

The only portion of this plan which is Mr. Pendleton's is that relating to the twenty millions of dollars which he thinks can be saved by abolishing the National Banking system, and making the Treasury Department issue all the currency now issued by the National Banks. This would convert the Treasury Department at Washington into a United States Bank, without other capital than the general resources of the country, but commissioned to furnish the country with all its paper money. Now, we maintain that there are practical reasons, growing out of the nature of a banking and paper-money system, why the Treasury Department cannot thus supply the currency of the country. The ordinary mode in which a paper currency is kept afloat is that the notes and drafts arising in course of trade and business, and having from thirty days to four months to run, are received by the banks, and held till they mature, the banks giving in exchange therefor their own notes, payable on demand, and the latter pass into circulation as currency. Apart from this system of discounting private paper, a currency cannot be kept in circulation. This business the Treasury Department could not transact, either directly or indirectly. The attempt to do so through the old United States Bank broke down the party that committed the error. Banking, though necessary to our public and business life, must be kept distinct from the Treasury Department and all Government influences. Let us suppose Mr. Pendleton's plan carried out—the present national banks recall their currency, and sell the bonds now deposited with the Government for about $300,000,000 in greenbacks. This transaction has swept the national banks out of existence. There is the same amount of currency held by the people, but there are no banks, no places of redemption, no agencies for keeping it in circulation, no security has been given for it by anybody, and nobody knows how much of it there is in circulation except at hearsay. The profit on circulation, which is the only consideration which can induce a bank to give its circulating notes, payable on demand, in exchange for notes of private parties, at four months, is gone, and hence the banking business is stopped. All this would involve an immediate depreciation in the value of the greenbacks themselves. Either the Government must employ the banks as agents to resume their discounting, using its greenbacks instead of their own notes, or else the system of State banks must be revived. Assuming that the revival of the State banks is not what Mr. Pendleton is driving at, we are brought to the question, On what terms would the banks resume discounting and circulate greenbacks instead of their own notes? It is essential to the safety of the banks that the discounting shall be done at the risk of the banker. This cannot be, unless the banker is responsible for the redemption of the notes. It is essential to the safety of the banker that when he gives demand notes for notes payable at a future time, he shall have the full interest on the currency. This he cannot do if the Government charges him anything for the use of the currency. It is essential to the safety of the community that if the banker furnishes the currency at his own risk, and has the interest on it while it is outstanding, he shall give security for its redemption; and no security could be so good as that of Government bonds. Thus, unless we reëstablish State banks, which nobody desires, or abolish banking altogether, which is impossible, or convert the United States Treasury into a gigantic bank of issue and of discount, with agencies in every city, like the Bank of England, which we don't like, the very necessities incident to the maintenance of a paper currency drive us right back to the three fundamental features of the national banking system, viz.: that the currency shall be furnished without interest by the Government; that it shall be issued at the risk of the banker; and that it shall be secured by Government bonds. Our objection to Mr. Pendleton's crude theory is that it is utterly absurd, unsophisticated, and impracticable; that it ignores the fact that paper money can only be maintained at par by making it redeemable; that it can only be kept in circulation and made redeemable through some banking system; that Mr. Pendleton proposes to destroy our present national banking system, and to substitute nothing in its place; that his policy would depreciate the greenbacks to a third of their present value, and would immediately precipitate a disastrous collapse in our financial and business interests, without accomplishing a single beneficial result. We must have a banking system of some kind. We could do better without railroads than without banks. The only question is whether the Government has driven a good bargain with the bankers under the present system. If they have not, they have the power to amend the bargain at any time. They can drive it closer and closer, until they drive the banks out of the business. It has been shown that the banks now pay in taxes about all the interest the Government pays them on their bonds. The profits of the banks have been about proportionate to those in other kinds of business. But we do not object to any amendments to the National Banking law, whereby the Government will drive a closer bargain, give less and get more; but Mr. Pendleton's so-called plan simply destroys the banking system and substitutes nothing for it. The theory that the Government can save any sum whatever by destroying all the banks is preposterous. It is one of those crude destructive vagaries which men out of power, and divested of all responsibility, may advocate, but which, if they were themselves in power, they would have too much sense to carry out.

LOOKING-GLASSES

OF THE

BEST FRENCH PLATE,

In Every Style of Frames,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

11 1 2m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1228 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 814 WALNUT Street. 7 23

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos. 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city. 11 2 3m

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

In the Land is now Possessed by

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

ENGLISH CARPETINGS.

NEW GOODS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION JUST ARRIVED.

ALSO, A CHOICE SELECTION OF

AMERICAN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

English Druggetings, from half yard to four yards wide; Mattings, Rugs, Mats.

Our entire stock, including new goods daily opening, will be offered at LOW PRICES FOR CASH, prior to Removal, in January next, to New Store, now building, No. 1222 Chesnut street.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

11 14 thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS.

519 CHESNUT STREET. 519

FINE CARPETINGS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE WILL SELL OUR

AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS,
VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLYS,
SUPER INGRAINS,
VENETIANS,

BRUSSELS AND DAMASK

HALL AND STAIR CARPETS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS,

ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,

IN SHORT,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DESIRABLE

CARPETINGS,

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

With a view to SELLING OFF OUR ENTIRE STOCK, AT OUR RETAIL WAREROOMS,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

Prior to Removal on first of January next.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

10 1 tuths2mrp NO. 519 CHESNUT ST.

NOTICE.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,

Will continue to sell their stock of

CARPETINGS

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,

AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,

As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 5] No. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSEN FORDERER,

4 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

BLANK BOOKS.

HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED FOR BLANK BOOKS,

BY THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

No. 339 CHESNUT Street,

Blank Book Manufacturers, Steam Power Printers, and Stationers.

A full assortment of BLANK BOOKS AND COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY constantly on hand, 11 4 mwfsm

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 South SECOND Street, Philadelphia, asks attention to his varied and extensive stock of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of PLATED-WARE constantly on hand.

Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. 11 16 stuth]

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 15mth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, of the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.

Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.

Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.

Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 12 4p

SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 24]

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices, BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

8 3] Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 23 3m

J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

SOAP.

IMPOTANT TO THE LADIES!!

No More Dread of Wash-Day!!

MOORE'S

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SOAP.

"WASHING MADE EASY."

Accomplished without boiling or rubbing.

The finest and most delicate fabrics, as well as the coarsest, made beautifully clean without boiling or rubbing, saving in the process half the time, labor, soap,

AND ALL THE FUEL!!

This is the best Soap ever invented for washing purposes.

We offer this Soap to the ladies, confident that they will find, after the first trial, that they cannot do without it.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 10 24 thm12t

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.

TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CIGAR MAKERS' UNION.—Last evening the cigar makers now on a strike held a meeting at Mechanics' Hall. There was a thorough interchange of sentiment, after which the following resolutions were passed:—

Whereas, It has been the policy of some of the manufacturers of this city to employ cigar makers at very meagre wages, thereby enabling them, at the sacrifice of the comfort of the poor employe and his family, to offer for sale his goods at a lower price than the generous and honorable employer can who is willing to pay a fair price for the labor he receives, thereby forcing him either to abandon his business or to resort to the mean and unjust practice of cutting down his employes' wages to the lowest possible figure; therefore we, the "Union Cigar Makers" of the city, deeming it our privilege as citizens, and our duty as men and brethren, for our protection as well as the benefit of the trade generally, have drawn up a fair and moderate "bill of prices," whereby we will receive a living price for our work, and give no employer by our action any advantage over another.

Whereas, Our treasury was never in a better condition than at the present, knowing that we have the sympathetic as well as financial support of over twelve thousand cigar makers in the United States and Canadas, and believing that we have the sympathy and good wishes of all generous and right-minded persons outside of the trade; therefore be it

Resolved, That, as we firmly believe we are doing what is right for ourselves and just to our employers, that we most sincerely pledge our honor as men that we will comply with the requirements of the "bill of prices," and under no consideration whatever to violate it, preferring rather to seek employment elsewhere.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to those employers of generous impulses who have complied to the "bill of prices," and have expressed an appreciation of our motives in raising and sustaining the present strike.

Extract of the minutes of the regular meeting held November 18, 1867.

The above preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

It is believed that the action taken by the employers at their late meeting will do much towards healing difficulties and ending the strife.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL UNION STATE COMMITTEE.—This body met yesterday at the Girard House, and was well attended by members from the interior. The meeting was called by the Chairman with a view to the organization of the State, and the following preamble and resolutions, offered by James P. Sawyer, Esq., of Pittsburg, were adopted as the basis of future operations:—

Whereas, We believe it to be the duty of every and any party which approves of the messages, vetoes, and other acts of the Administration of the Chief Magistrate, to sustain and encourage his course by a manly and dignified expression of opinion; therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Union party retains an abiding and unshaken faith in the firmness, wisdom, and integrity of Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, and we hereby tender him, in behalf of those whom we represent, our approval and our thanks, not less for his expressions of confidence in the judgment of the people, than for the deference to their will, and his exertions in their behalf, in the policy of his administration.

Whereas, The result of the late elections has proven that the confidence expressed by our Chief Magistrate in the will and ability of the people to rebuke or approve of the deeds of legislators or rulers has not been misplaced; and

Whereas, The necessity for an immediate union of all the elements opposed to radical domination and oppression, upon a basis which will embrace Republican and Democrat, National Union and Conservative, has likewise been demonstrated; and

Whereas, Prompt and efficient action only can accomplish the complete overthrow of the radicals; therefore

Resolved, That the Chairman is hereby directed to fill up such vacancies as exist in Committees for districts not now represented, and to proceed immediately to make such arrangements as are necessary to accomplish a thorough organization of the State, and confer with parties holding similar views in other States, with a view to effect an organization of the conservative men of the country.

The Committee then transacted business of a private character and adjourned.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—A meeting of the Franklin Institute was held last evening. After the usual business, the regular report of the Secretary, Professor Morton, was read, in which, among other things, mention was made of the improved fire-proof roofing of Joseph Gilbert, of the new steam trap of J. H. Bartol, improved shaft coupling of J. H. Cooper, and a new form of steam boiler, by Isaac R. Oakford, in which economy of fuel and immunity from dangerous explosions are secured. Mr. Robert Briggs also described an improved hygrometer, or instrument for measuring the amount of dampness present in the air, and a modified globe valve.

These various inventions were illustrated by drawings projected on the screen with admirable effect, and, after the conclusion of other matters, the illuminated fountain was exhibited.

Mr. Vanderburgh also gave a very interesting account of a new building material or artificial stone, of lime and sand mingled under pressure with steam, and this subject was discussed at some length.

MEETING OF FIREMEN.—A meeting of representatives from different fire companies favorable to an increase of appropriations to the steam fire companies of the city, was held last evening at the hall of the Hibernia Fire Engine Company, Samuel Stone in the chair. A discussion took place among the representatives, some stating that there was a desire in Councils to reduce the Fire Department, and that the idea of an increase was, therefore, hopeless. They claimed it as a right due the Fire Department that the appropriation should be made. It was suggested also that the expenses of the different companies in keeping up their organizations should be placed in circular form before Councilmen, but personal effort was deemed the surest method of arriving at the desired end. On motion, the committee appointed at a previous meeting was then directed to prepare and have placed before Councils the circular alluded to. On motion, an assessment of two dollars on each company was made, in order to defray the expenses of carrying out the wishes of the firemen. A motion was made and carried that when the convention adjourn it be to meet on the 29th inst. Adjourned.

MEETING OF MANUFACTURERS.—Last evening a meeting of leading manufacturers of this city was held at the Board of Trade rooms, for the purpose of forming an Industrial League, similar to one recently established in New York, for the purpose of bringing together the various industries of the country, including the agricultural and wool interests. Mayor McMichael presided. Mr. Morril made an address, in which he referred to the existence of industrial leagues in New York and other cities of the Union. They are organized for the purpose of bringing together the various industries of the country, including the agricultural and wool interests. The object has heretofore been thwarted, simply because of the fact that all of the various interests were tugging in opposite directions. The meeting then adjourned.

THE LONDON MAGAZINES.—We have received from Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chestnut street, the following magazines for November:—*London Society, Temple Bar, Cornhill, Belgravia, St. James', Tinsley's, Cassell's Illustrated Monthly, Ainsworth's*, and the *Broadway*. These are all standard publications, and are filled with the most entertaining matter of the times, embracing every species of literary composition from the pens of the ablest authors in the world.

—A. H. Lee, the man who drew the Crosby Opera House last winter, and sold his prize at once to Mr. Crosby for $200,000, is much annoyed with begging letters and petitions.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

SERIOUS CONFLAGRATION—*The Third Methodist Episcopal Church in Ruins—Eight Houses Completely Destroyed—Loss over $25,000.*—About quarter before 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the roof of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Third street, between Federal and Bridge avenue, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was quickly sounded, but half an hour elapsed before any water could be obtained. In the meantime the flames had crept along the shingle roof, and were making rapid progress downwards towards the basement. The steam engines succeeded, at length, in securing a small quantity, not sufficient, however, to stay the progress of the flames. The plugs were pumped dry in three-quarters of an hour.

By this time the large structure was entirely under the control of the fiery element, which threatened destruction to the surrounding property, which consisted of frame dwellings. At this juncture it became evident the church was doomed, and the firemen turned their attention to saving from destruction the surrounding buildings.

On the north side of the church there is an alley dignified by the name of Taylor's avenue. Situated upon it, and about ten feet from the church, were four two-and-a-half story frame dwellings, occupied by laboring men. As soon as it became apparent that they were in danger, the greatest consternation prevailed. Husbands running in one direction, wives in another, and children running both ways, all seemed horror-stricken at the idea of being rendered houseless.

Their household goods were thrown into the street, and carried off to a place of safety. Ere long it became too warm in that vicinity, and they were compelled to abandon the attempt to save their worldly goods, many leaving behind more than half they possessed.

A strong southwest wind prevailing, carried the sparks, which ascended in myriads, high into the air on to the roofs of other houses. First a small jet of fire would be seen, then another, and another, until in an amazing short space of time the roof was on fire. There being no water to counteract the fire, it soon spread along the roofs of the four houses, and before long not a vestige of them remained but the number of blackened boards. The flames communicated to the house at the corner of Third and Taylor avenue and the upper portion of it was burned off. The roofs of the houses adjoining that, as well as the next one, fell a prey to the flames. Several fire companies from Philadelphia arrived at this time, but were unable to render much assistance on account of the scarcity of water.

There are two theories as to the origin of the fire. One is that it was caused by the spark of a locomotive alighting on the roof of the church, and the other that it was produced through a defective flue. As the fire was first discovered on the roof at the southwest angle of the building, and about twenty feet from the course of the flue, the former theory is the most plausible one.

The church was erected in 1834. In 1863 it was rebuilt and an addition made to it, at the cost of $6000. Its dimensions were 90 feet long by 45 in width. The rear portion of the structure was used as a class and infant Sunday School room. The basement, a large room, 60 by 45, was occupied as a Sunday School. The main room of the church was on the ground floor, and was of the same size as the Sunday School room. It was surrounded on three sides by a gallery.

The church could seat comfortably about nine hundred people. It was the first religious organization in Camden, and is the mother church of all the others of the Methodist denomination that exist in that city. The edifice was handsomely furnished, a Brussels carpet covering the aisles. The gallery was ornamented with matting.

The organ, which had been but recently constructed, was valued at $1500. This, as well as everything the church contained, was destroyed. The total loss will be about $16,000, upon which there is an insurance of but $4000, in the Franklin, of Philadelphia. The pastor of the church was Rev. Charles H. Whitecar. Nothing now remains of the former substantial and imposing structure but the blackened and charred walls.

No. 227 Taylor's avenue was occupied by Mrs. Sophia Fairlamb; the house was burned down, and only a quantity of the furniture was saved. No insurance on furniture.

No. 229 was rented by Mr. Rose. This building was also entirely destroyed, and only a portion of the furniture escaped destruction.

No. 231 was occupied by John Cameron. House burned down and part of the furniture destroyed.

No. 233 was occupied by Mrs. Budding, Edward Vanastarie and David Stroud. The building was nearly destroyed, but the furniture was mostly saved.

No. 13 South Third street, a frame residence adjoining the church, occupied by Patrick Malley, was damaged to the extent of about $400.

No. 11 S. Third street, occupied by John Logan, had the roof burned, and was otherwise injured.

No. 9 S. Third street, occupied by John Ewers and another family, was slightly damaged in the roof, and the furniture somewhat injured.

All the dwellings mentioned, with the exception of No. 13 S. Third street, belonged to Dr. Steeling, of this city; that one belonged to the occupant. It was not until a late hour last night that the flames were subdued.

THE WEST JERSEY FERRY COMPANY.—The steamboats West Jersey and Mechanic, running on the line of the West Jersey Ferry Company, have been recently overhauled, newly painted, and fitted up for the winter season. Mr. John C. Hutchinson, the enterprising Superintendent of the ferry, is indefatigable in his efforts to secure comfortable accommodations for the passengers.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 54	MOON RISES	2 01
SUN SETS	4 58	HIGH WATER	9 45

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEORGE N. ALLEN, MATTHEW BAIRD, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Wm. Penn	London	New York	Nov. 2
Baltic	Southampton	New York	Nov. 6
Erin	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 6
Hibernian	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 6
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Nov. 9
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
America	Southampton	New York	Nov. 12
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 12
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 13
Cefwashington	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 13
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 13
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 13
Ontario	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 13
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 16
Celia	London	New York	Nov. 16

FOR EUROPE.

Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Nov. 21
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 23
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 23
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 23

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 21
Eagle	New York	Havana	Nov. 21
S. America	New York	Brazil	Nov. 22
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Nov. 23
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 23
Nebraska	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 25
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, Havana and New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Br. brig Czarowitch, Mormon, Gibraltar, for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Normanby, Otis, Gibraltar, for orders, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr A. Myrick, Stevens, Cohassett, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr M. P. Hudson, Hudson, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Str Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Ranft.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Br. schr Sybil, Almeida, from Ponce 25th ult., with sugar, etc., to John Mason & Co.
Schr J. B. Myers, Elwood, from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Schr J. A. Berkley, Lander, 6 days from Portland, with stone to struthers & Son.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna creek, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, from New Bedford.
Schr S. Wilson, Nowell, from Boston.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lancaster, Jackson, hence, at Mobile yesterday.
Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, hence, at Havana 16th inst.
Brig J. C. York, York, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 16th inst.
Schr Wm. G. Dearborn, Scull, for Philadelphia, at Charleston 16th inst.
Schr Pearl, hence for Saco, at Holmes' Hole 18th instant.
Schr Nellie True, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 17th inst.
Schr F. Fish, Davis, from Boston for Philadelphia, which sailed from Newport on Friday morning, returned on Saturday evening, having encountered the gale of that date off Fire Island.
Schr C. Loeser, Smith, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received at this office that a light has been established on the embankment south of Biezelinge, on the island of South Beveland, Scheide river, Netherlands. The light is a fixed white light, elevated thirteen feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of nine miles. The light is visible between the bearings NE. and SW., and is intended as a guide to the channel. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses.

Also, that a light has been established on Baerlandt Point, on the island of South Beveland. The light is a fixed white light, elevated thirteen feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of nine miles. The light is visible within an arc of 270 degrees towards the river, and is intended as a guide to the channel. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses. All bearings are magnetic. Variation 19 degrees westerly in 1867.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Nov. 16, 1867.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 xm 3p PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1867.

Subscription Books for the new Five Million Gold Loan of this Company, interest six per cent. per annum in gold, free of United States and State Taxes, will remain open until the 30th instant to Stockholders, to allow all of them an opportunity to participate. Price 85 per cent. Four millions have already been subscribed for. The Company has reserved the right to pro-rate the subscriptions if the amount should exceed five millions.

SOLOMON SHEPPERD, Treasurer.
11 18 11t

OFFICE OF THE "OLD DOMINION MINING COMPANY, OF NEVADA," No. 430 WALNUT Street, Rooms Nos 34 and 35.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share, from the profits of September and October last, payable on and after the first day of December next.

11 18 6t* STEPHEN MILLER, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this Office.

11 4 5w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at D. R. Brewer's Montgomery House, in the borough of Norristown, on MONDAY, December 9, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect six Managers of said Company to serve the ensuing year.

11 14 20t* D. H. MULVANY, Secretary.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 18 4p

DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, President of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, treats specially Consumption, Bronchitis, and other diseases of the Lungs, also Female Diseases generally and Seminal Weakness, with entirely new remedies, with great success. Persons suffering with those diseases should not fail to call at his office, No. 933 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Charges moderate. 10 24 1m4p*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Health and happiness are the twin-sisters which render existence pleasant and agreeable, for the enjoyment of life depends, in a great measure, on the state of the health. None need despair who suffer from dyspepsia, pulmonary affections, nervous disorders, ulcers, scrofula, piles, or fistulas, while these famous medicines offer not only an antidote but a radical cure. They have had the most marvellous success in the worst types of diseases which afflict the human race. Sold at all Druggists'. 11 19 1uths3t

CURTAINS.

RICH LACE CURTAINS

AT AUCTION PRICES!

The subscribers have just received, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

THREE HUNDRED PAIRS

OF

FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,

From the lowest to the highest quality, some of the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS,
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
VESTIBULE CURTAINS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

11 7 thstu10t NO. 1008 CHESTNUT STREET.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.

NO. 123, SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 810 RACE STREET. 10mwf

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,

1 22mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD

ONE MILLION CENTS WORTH, AND OVER, OF CLOAKINGS.

LIGHT CHINCHILLAS.
LIGHT HYDE PARKS.
LIGHT NORWALKS.
LIGHT WHITNEYS.
LIGHT VELOURS.
WHITE CLOAKINGS.
DARK CLOAKINGS.
BLACK CLOAKINGS.

Together with about ONE MILLION CENTS worth of BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES for Men and Boys, bought since the recent immense decline. [9 7 stuth

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESTNUT Street,

OFFER TO LADIES AND THE TRADE,

CHOICE GOODS,

At Low Prices, to Meet the Depression in Business.

BONNET VELVETS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
PLUSHES,	SASH RIBBONS,
SATINS,	TRIMMING RIBBONS,
CORDED SILKS,	VELVET RIBBONS,
POULT DE SOIES,	SATIN RIBBONS,
GRO DE NAPLES,	MANTUA RIBBONS.
MARCELLINE,	CRAPE RIBBONS,

BEST MAKES OF ENGLISH CRAPES, BLACK AND COLORED.

A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF REAL LACE GOODS, IN

POINT,	MALTESE,
BRUSSELS,	THREAD,
VALENCIENNES,	REAL BLOND,
GUIMPURE,	CLUNY,

INSERTINGS TO MATCH.

TARLETANS, ILLUSIONS, AND FINE NETS, 2 yards wide, for Evening Dresses.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS. BARGAINS.

THE FINEST AND NEWEST IMITATION LACE GOODS. [11 2 stuth

A large discount to the trade.

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IN

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have made very extensive purchases during the late panic, and are now prepared to offer great inducements in

FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS

Of reliable qualities, in the best Styles and Colorings.

ALSO,

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In great variety, at lower prices than current before the war. Their stock of

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS,

is the most varied and extensive in this market.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESTNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESTNUT Street.

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INDIA SHAWLS.

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Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,

RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS

10 2 4ft] CLOAKS, ETC.,

To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash and will be sold cheap.

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A VERY LARGE LOT OF No. 1 GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, twenty-five pairs in a bale, and weighing from ten to twelve pounds per pair, for sale at great bargains.

FITKIN & CO.,
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ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

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PATENT STEAM BOILER.

NO EXPLOISON ON ACCOUNT OF LOW WATER.

Can be put at 30 per cent. less cost than any other Boiler to do the same amount of Work.

11 7 thstu1m] F. P. DIMPFEL,

OFFICE, No. 508 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, 3d Mo., 13, 1867.

F. P. Dimpfel, Esq.—Respected Friend:—In reference to our experience with the Dimpfel Boilers, would say we have nine in use in our Cotton Factory, three of which were put in in 1839, the last three in 1865. For economy and safety, they have our decided preference over all others, within our knowledge.

Truly, yours, PUSEY BROTHERS.

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Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30]

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OFFICE,

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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

11] ALFRED JENKS & SON.

SMOKE STACKS.—TWO SMOKE STACKS, 36 inches diameter, 32 and 45 feet long, in good order, for sale very low, by

A. PURVES & SON,
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TANKS.—A LARGE LOT OF WROUGHT Iron Tanks, various sizes, 200 to 1200 gallons each, for sale very low, in lots to suit, by

A. PURVES & SON.
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LEATHER.—ABOUT 5000 POUNDS HEAVY Lacing Leather, for sale very low in lots to suit, by

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SPRINGS.—A LARGE LOT ROWLAND'S Springs, 2-inch, four and five plates, for sale in lots to suit, less than manufacturers' prices, by

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1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK,
WALNUT BOARDS,
WALNUT PLANK,
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
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NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,

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Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12]

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET,

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 6 24]

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

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AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 3 26

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT

TO

MRS. JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3.

Mrs. SCHIMPF will be assisted by the following distinguished artists:—

MISS LOUISE SOLLIDAY,
The celebrated Soprano of St. Stephen's Choir.
Mr. THEODORE RABELMANN Tenor.
Mr. AARON R. TAYLOR, Basso.
Mr. CARL GAERTNER, the eminent Violinist.
Mr. HENRY G. THUNDER, Pianist.

TICKETS.....ONE DOLLAR

May be procured of Mr. J. E. Gould, No. 923 Chesnut street; Mr. C. W. A. Trumpler, No 924 Chesnut street, and Mr. W. H. Boner No. 1102 Chesnut street.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 precisely. 11 18 6t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
Directress.....Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS
Last night of Benedict's Irish Opera,
THE LILY OF KILLARNEY,
with its great cast,
Miss Richings, Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Castle, Mr. Wylie, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Peake, Mr. Arnold, Mrs. Arnold.
And Full Chorus and Orchestra.
To-morrow Evening (Friday),
BENEFIT OF MR. WILLIAM CASTLE,
FRA DIAVOLO.
Saturday Afternoon—
GRAND LILY OF KILLARNEY MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 21,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
MR. EDWIN FORREST,
Bulwer's Historic Play, in five acts, of
RICHELIEU.
Cardinal Richelieu.....Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Julia de Mortimer.....
De Mauprat.....Mr. Aaron Hill
Friday—Shakespeare's Tragedy, in five acts, of
MACBETH.
Saturday—Benefit of Mr. BARTON HILL.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
FIFTH WEEK OF
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
SECOND NIGHT OF A
NEW AND POWERFUL DRAMA, by
DION BOUCICAULT, Esq.,
in three acts, entitled
HUNTED DOWN;
OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.
Mary Leigh.....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
To conclude with the new Local Squib,
DOWN AT CAPE MAY.
Saturday—FAMILY MATINEE. Mrs. BOWERS, MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Monday—DORA.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
"SURF." A SUCCESS—THIRD WEEK.
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
"SURF,"
in which Mrs. JOHN DREW and all the Company appear.
ACT I.—The Steamboat; the Panorama. ACT II.—Surf Bathing. ACT III.—Deep Water. ACT IV.—Hop; Children's Quadrille.
Friday—Benefit of Mrs. JOHN DREW.
Thanksgiving—Second SURF MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS
Corner TENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets,
NOW OPEN FOR THE WINTER SEASON,
UNDER A NEW MANAGEMENT.
This building has been entirely
RENOVATED, ALTERED, AND IMPROVED
WITH NEW MODES OF INGRESS AND EGRESS, BOTH ON TENTH STREET AND ON CALLOWHILL STREET.
A SPLENDID STUD OF HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES,
A COMPANY UNEXCELLED IN THE UNITED STATES.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle.....50 cents
Children under 12 years of age.....25 cents
Family Circle (entrance on Callowhill street).25 cents
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at a quarter of 8 o'clock. Matinees commence at half-past 2 o'clock. Doors open one hour previous. [10 30 1m

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH street, below Arch.
L. V. TUNISON & CO., Proprietors.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
TUNISON & CO'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
JOS. H. BUDWORTH AND YOUNG BOWEN.
Together with the great
"PROGRESS OF A NATION."
Introducing great Dioramic effects.
Washington Crossing the Delaware.
Battles at Sea—Constitution and Guerriere.

Evening Telegraph

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1867.

Southern Constitutional Conventions.

The result of the recent elections in the South leaves no room for doubt that Constitutional Conventions will be ordered in each of the late Rebel States, under the provisions of the Reconstruction laws passed by Congress. This fact imposes great responsibilities upon those Conventions. The success or failure of the reconstruction policy of Congress rests mainly with them. The constant argument of the conservatives is that these Conventions are composed of bigoted, illiberal, ignorant, and incapable men—utterly disqualified for the work of making the organic law and framework of a State. The only way to effectually answer these charges is for the Conventions to show by *their works* that the indictment is false. Notwithstanding all the clamor that has been raised by interested politicians, who, for party ends, would prolong the reconstruction struggle, if the people see that the work is progressing according to the rule of essential *justice*, they will endorse and ratify it. The public mind longs to see this question settled by the admission of the seceded States to the Union, if that can be accomplished consistently with the safety of the country. Schemes of confiscation and general disfranchisement should not be indulged in. Public sentiment will not sustain them, because such measures would pave the way for new difficulties hereafter. What the judgment of the country will sustain the Southern Conventions in doing is about this—First, the incorporation of fealty to the Union as an irrepealable provision in their State Constitutions; secondly, the securing of the absolute civil and political equality of all citizens by the strongest possible guarantees; thirdly, the adoption of a system of free schools; and, fourthly, the disfranchisement of notorious and leading Rebels for such length of time as the communities in which they live shall see fit. Constitutions embracing these features, no matter by whom made, if adopted by the people of the States concerned, will be sanctioned by the general voice of good citizens all over the country. Oligarchies of race, whether white or black, will not be tolerated, and for two good reasons—first, because opposed to the genius of our institutions; and, secondly, because an oligarchy in control of a State is an oligarchy wielding the powers of that State in the Government of the Union, and thus affecting the interests of the people of the whole country. Ten men clothed with the corporate functions of a "State" in South Carolina are ten men to balance the State of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States. Hence, all considerations of justice and humanity aside, the very instinct of self-preservation must prompt the States which now constitute the republic to refuse admission to any new State whose corporate powers are lodged in the hands of an oligarchy. All questions of suffrage, as a mere abstract right, dwindle into insignificance beside the *practical* bearings of State equality in the Senate. Oligarchies, therefore, cannot be tolerated; and if the constitutions about to be framed in the Southern districts shall undertake the general disfranchisement of white or black, it will be the duty of Congress to reject them. But if those constitutions shall provide for truly republican forms of government, basing the "State" upon the broad foundations of the people, Congress will sanction them, and, once admitted, no power can overturn them.

The Southern Conventions, then, have an important work before them. It is theirs to erect new States which shall be faithful to the republic, which shall secure the education and elevation of the masses, which shall render life and property secure, and which will lead the Southern portion of our country on to a glorious development of its splendid powers and resources. Slavery, aristocracy, and caste have hitherto ruled the destinies of the South; let us see what liberty, equality, and fraternity can now do for her.

A Four-Cornered Fight.

The political situation in New York city has assumed a very interesting phase. At the approaching Mayoralty election there will be four candidates in the field, the overwhelming majority of the Democracy having caused a double split in their ranks. Mayor Hoffman finds his management of the Tammany ring such a profitable undertaking that he is anxious to continue it; while Fernando Wood, backed up by the hungry cormorants of Mozart Hall, is making a great noise about Tammany corruption and municipal reform. Disgusted with the hypocrisy of both these factions, the *quasi* respectable Democrats, under the style and name of the Democratic Union, are promising a foretaste of the millennium as the result of the election of their candidate, the eminently respectable Mr. Anthon. Into this double breach in the walls of the enemy the Republicans have cast themselves, with the Hon. William A. Darling at their head. Mr. Darling's record is clear and honest, and he deserves the support not only of every Republican voter, but of every Democrat who has any regard for his own personal interests. New York is a perfect Eden of political thieves, and the only hope of its regeneration is in the success of the Republican ticket. Under these circumstances it is much to be regretted that some of the Republican journals of that city are urging their readers to support Mayor Hoffman for the sake of defeating Fernando. Let the Republican party of the city present a united front, and both Hoffman and Fernando will go by the board.

Popular Sovereignty in Georgia.

We took occasion a few days since, in commenting upon the Virginia election, to call attention to the fact that it had been participated in by a larger proportion of the citizens of that State than had ever before united in any political act whatever; so that the Constitutional Convention just elected would be the most truly a representative, popular body of any that had ever exercised governmental functions in the "Old Dominion."

We are now called upon to chronicle a similar state of facts with reference to Georgia. At the election just held there the vote is the largest of any legal vote ever cast in the State. The official return is 188,647, as the total registered vote, 106,410 as the total vote cast, of which 102,283 were for the Convention and 4127 against it, being a majority for the Convention of 98,156. At the Presidential election of 1856 the total vote of Georgia was 98,806; at that of 1860 it was 106,365; so that the present vote slightly exceeds that of 1860.

But the most striking contrast is afforded between the present movement for a State Government in Georgia and the illegal and usurpatory attempts made by President Johnson to fix up a State organization there. Mr. Johnson's government was sanctioned by just 37,200 citizens, that being the total number of votes cast for "Governor" Jenkins in 1865. If anything ever deserved to be called a "rotten borough" government, it is one attempted to be foisted upon a people by 37,000 citizens out of 188,000! And yet it is the overthrow of such a "government" as this by one springing directly from the people, and overwhelmingly sanctioned by them, that is called in Democratic parlance the "destruction of a *State!*" The truth is, the organizations cooked up by Mr. Johnson were as destitute of popular sanction or approval as they were of legal or constitutional validity. They were not the products of the people, but the manufactures of the Executive. They were as far removed as possible from that sacred creation of the people, a "*State.*" In flagrant contrast to these Executive organizations are the civil corporations now being made in the Southern districts by the people. These latter, at every step, are sanctioned by the people. First, the people vote whether they will have a Convention or not; then for members to constitute it; and, finally, upon the Constitution that the Convention may frame. A want of popular approval at any of these stages vitiates the whole work, and it falls to the ground. There is no rushing of anything on to the people. Congress prescribes the steps, but the *people* must take them. Do we hazard anything in saying that States thus organized, springing directly from the people, and sanctioned by them, will be more sacred in all the elements of true legality than any which have ever existed in the South? or that, once admitted to the Union, they can never be overturned, except at the point of the sword? We say that such States *will stand.* Reconstructed Georgia, firmly bound to the Union by irrepealable provisions of her fundamental law, and still more firmly by the affectionate loyalty of the majority of her citizens, will tower immeasurably, in all the elements of a noble Commonwealth, over that old Georgia that tore herself away from the Union, and quenched her corporate life in the floods of revolution! So of all the Rebel communities. They will come into the Union reconstructed, regenerated, and disenthralled, fitted to become worthy members of one great republic.

Proper Departments for Our Public Records.

By act of Assembly all deeds, titles, mortgages, and conveyances affecting any real property in any county of the State are compelled to be recorded in the office of the proper Court or Recorder, and during the time allowed for recording, these documents remain in the possession of the officers appointed. In the case of wills, the originals are also permanently deposited. In fact, the titles of all of the property owners in Philadelphia depend to a greater or less extent on the preservation of these public records. Every reader of The Evening Telegraph who is possessed of real estate, has his main security for quiet possession in the fact that all of the previous owners have transmitted a clear title to him, and every step in which title can be verified by record. When it is remembered that many of our citizens depend entirely on the public acknowledgments, and do not possess themselves of the original deeds, the real value of the safety of these documents can be appreciated. Yet is a notorious fact that not one of the offices provided by law for the purpose of being a safe deposit of the archives, is possessed of a fire-proof building in which they may be kept. On the contrary, the offices alloted to them are in a state to render them imminently liable to destruction by fire. The State House Row is old. Its woodwork, dried by years of age, would, if once lighted, burn like tinder. There would be no hopes of extinguishing the flames if once they got under headway. Any morning the citizens of Philadelphia may wake up to find the whole of the old building destroyed, and all the titles with it. This loss would be irreparable. Yet the authorities have, with almost criminal negligence, neglected to take any precaution for the proper preservation of the documents entrusted to their care. In other words, by law they compel us to leave these valuable deeds in their possession, and then omit to take ordinary precautions for their safe keeping. The smallest county in the State has safer and more ample accommodation for its public records than the great city of Philadelphia. The little town of Media has a court-house fire-proof and burglar-proof, which exceeds in substantial structure and safety the best building provided by our city. It is quite time that this negligence be corrected. It is a duty due to their constituents that proper buildings be at once secured. Any day may be too late to have the evil corrected. Let Councils make the needed appropriation for the purpose, and the property-holders will pay all the required taxes with a satisfaction rarely experienced when a demand is made on them by the city government.

A Last Word on the Broad Street Bill.

This afternoon City Councils will either reconsider their action in regard to the Mayor's veto of the Broad street bill, or by failure to discuss the subject, allow the views of his Honor to become the law of our city. There are numerous reasons already adverted to which demand of our representatives a reconsideration of their previous vote.

In a republic the wishes and comfort of the great majority of the people should be considered in making the laws. As we have no privileged classes, the desires of the few, whatever their wealth and social position, must give way to those of the many. In the case of Broad street, one hundred people favor the widening of the pavement where one favors the views of the Mayor. As we are now expending thousands of dollars in attempting to beautify the handsomest street of our city, the symmetry of the plan should not be marred in order to enrich contractors. If the views of the Mayor prevail, then we will have a street one part of which is much wider than the other; and when viewed from either end, a most unnecessarily awkward effect is the result.

In the proposed improvement ample room is reserved for carriages, but at the same time the wants of the pedestrians are attended to. Unless this improvement is concurred in, the people will be crowded together on the narrow pavements, while the effect of the carriages will be impaired by the wide space, which will not show them to advantage.

The plea of the Mayor is based on a probable future contingency, that the room for equestrians may not at some remote future day be sufficient, while the arguments in favor of the bill are present and visible to any one who will walk Broad street on any clear afternoon.

Lastly, the property-holders, those whose daily and hourly interest lies in the proper arrangement of the street, and who are the least likely persons to do anything to injure its beauty and advancement, are *all* in favor of the contemplated action of this bill.

For these reasons, if for no others, it is the duty of the Common Council to reconsider its action, and yield to the wishes of the people.

Ten Years' Imprisonment for Stealing Money from a Letter.

A young Post Office clerk was sentenced in New York a few days since to ten years' hard labor in the penitentiary for embezzling letters. His thefts had been detected by means of decoy letters containing money that was marked. His counsel endeavored to create sympathy for him on this account with the jury, on the ground that "temptation" had been thrown in his way, but it is difficult to see how money inclosed in a letter could be a temptation to a man who had not already tampered with the letter sufficiently to find out what was in it. Every Post Office clerk knows well enough that money is continually passing through the mails, and if his virtue is not strong enough to resist the temptation to steal, he had better seek some less exposed situation.

The Judge, in sentencing this young man, said:—

"You have been convicted of embezzling letters from the post office in which you were a clerk. The crime charged upon you is peculiar, and the frame of the statute indicates the intention that it should be punished with severity. It must be understood by those who are in the Post Office Department and intrusted with the correspondence of the country, that no tampering with it is allowable. There is no such thing as a trivial violation of this statute. The term of imprisonment fixed by the law is not less than ten years nor more than twenty. The points of law urged by your counsel have been carefully considered, and no reason is found in them why you should not be sentenced. I have also considered the request that you should be imprisoned in the County Jail, but I think for offenses under this statute such a request cannot be conceded. I have concluded that the proper sentence is that you shall be imprisoned for ten years at hard labor in the Albany Penitentiary."

The Scheme for Dividing Texas.

We see no good reasons for the proposed division of Texas into two States, a scheme which is ascribed to Mr. Stevens. The State is large enough, it is true, to be cut up into four or five new States, but the population is not yet excessive for even one State. Every new State implies two new Senators in Congress, and we think the two which Texas will have so soon as she is admitted to the Union, are as many as her population will entitle her to for some time to come.

The Johnson Committee. — Last evening an event took place in our city which has hardly received the attention which its political significance demands. We refer to the meeting of the "National Union State Committee," assembled at the Girard House. As we have not heard any of the names of the distinguished gentlemen who participated in the movement, we are compelled to take it for granted that our genial friend Dr. Swann presided. We are sorry to see a decrease in the members of that illustrious organization. Before the election it had an office of its own; now it meets in a small parlor of an hotel. To-morrow! Where will it meet to-morrow? The main achievement of the meeting last night was the adoption of a resolution averring that "the National Union party retains an abiding and unshaken faith in the firmness, wisdom, and integrity of Andrew Johnson." We can only say that if the meeting was composed only of such persons as held such a sentiment, we think the managers wise in taking a private parlor, for if the whole party had attended, there would have been no inconvenience from overcrowding the room.

—The London *Observer* announces that Queen Victoria is about to emerge from her long seclusion, and that the next season will be one of the most brilliant of her reign.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Third Page.]

☞ A RECIPE FOR COUNTERFEITING FOREIGN PERFUMES.—Take several gross of spurious labels, a quantity of bad spirits and coarse essential oils; mix and bottle the latter articles; and paste the former on the vials. Then sell the stuff (and the public, if you can. But you can't do much in that way while Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" has the command of every domestic market.—*Washington Star.* 11

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 730 4p

☞ THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, Organized in 1835.—Incorporated June 7, 1845. Office, No. 807 NORTH Street.—Open from 2 to 5 P. M. George H. Stuart, President. Alexander G. Cattell, Vice-President. Rudolph K. Hoeflick, Secretary. Thomas T. Mason, Treasurer, No. 133 N. Third st.

MANAGERS.

James Appleton,	Thomas Potter,
Charles Santee,	T. Esmonde Harper,
James B. Rodgers,	Alexander T. Lane,
Matthew Newkirk,	Thomas Pedrick,
Charles L. Orum,	Henry M. Kimmey,
William M. Wilson,	Samuel Mullen,
Samuel Work,	Thomas L. Gillespie,
Isaac R Smith,	Hiram Miller,
George Nugent,	James W. Carson,
Robert Grigg,	John Wiest.

General Agent—Emanuel H. Toland.
Missionaries { Albert G Rowland, Wilmer W. Walter, Roland T. Kensil.

This institution is designed for the moral improvement and temporal relief of the poor of our city, and in carrying out these objects it combines in its mode of operations all the essential features of Bible, Tract, Missionary, Temperance, and Industrial Associations.

It is conducted without reference to sect or party, and its rule is to visit and examine into every case reported, sent, or coming to it for aid. And it furnishes to its contributors cards to be given to all applicants for alms, so that they can be sent to the office of the Society for investigation and the needed assistance.

The General Agent and Missionaries are the only authorized collectors.

The officers and Managers earnestly appeal to their fellow-citizens for liberal aid to carry on this good work. The demands on the Society are increasing daily, and, from present indications, will be very heavy all through this winter.

Contributions can be sent to the Treasurer by mail, or by any of the Managers. 11 21 thstu6t

☞ TEACHERS' INSTITUTE OF PHILADELPHIA.
SECOND LECTURE OF THE FIRST ANNUAL COURSE.
PROFESSOR EDWARD L. YOUMANS,
Of New York, will deliver his great lecture on the "Chemistry of the Sunbeam," at HORTICULTURAL HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, November 22.
Tickets of Admission, price 50 cents, for sale at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street, or at the door. 11 21 7t

☞ POPULAR LECTURES
Under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
HENRY VINCENT,
The English Reformer and Brilliant Orator, will deliver
TWO LECTURES AT CONCERT HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, November 26,
Subject:—JOHN MILTON,
the Scholar, the Poet, the Patriot—the prodigy of his own age, and the glory of all time.
THURSDAY EVENING, November 28,
Subject:—GARIBALDI.
Tickets for sale at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Street.
Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 11 19 6t

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, Philadelphia Nov. 20, 1867.
The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the Bank will assume and pay the State tax, which has been assessed on their shares, and is now payable at the office of the Receiver of Taxes.
11 21 3t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

LONDON HAIR COLOR.	NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	A
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	DYE.
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	A
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	DYE.

LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
OR
OR
OR
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.
Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 8 2 tuthsly

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867.
STEINWAY & SONS Triumphant, having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Pianos in all three styles exhibited, this MEDAL being distinctly classified first in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROS.,
820 tuthstf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

25 CENTS.—HARPER FOR DECEMBER,
25 CENTS.
Godey, 20 cents.
Ladies' Friend, 15 cents.
Demorest, 25 cents.
Peterson's, 15 cents.
Every Saturday, 5 cents.
CHEAP BOOKS.
Shakespeare, full gilt, retail, $3, selling at 75 cents.
Byron, " " $3, " 75 cents.
Moore, " " $3 " 75 cents.
Five Hundred Kinds of New Books Published at $2, selling at 50 cents.
Stereoscopic Views Published at 25 cents Selling at 10 cents.
10,000 Lithographs and Photographs, Large and small, plain and colored.
Selling at any Price to Close the Business.
G. W. PITCHER'S
CLOSING OUT SALE, [11 21 thsu2
808 CHESNUT STREET, 808

WHOLESALE BUCK CLOVE MANUFACTURERS,
McNEELY & CO.,
11 16 wsmlm NO. 64 N. FOURTH STREET.

THE COSFELDT PATENT LOWWATER DETECTOR COMPANY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
OFFICE, No. 122 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.
PRESIDENT, TREASURER,
WM. A. STEPHENS. A. MERINO.
DIRECTORS,—
WM. A. STEPHENS, S. J. SOLMS,
WM. C. HOUSTON, A. MERINO.
The Company is now prepared to apply its Low-water Detector to boilers. This Detector, the original invention of John Cosfeldt, patented June 18, 1865, is conceded to be the most reliable one yet invented, and has been in successful operation in various boilers in this city for some years.
Steam boiler makers, dealers, and owners of boilers are requested to call at the office and examine it, or an agent will call upon them if requested by addressing the Company. 11 21 thsm6t

HORSE BLANKETS. CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street, Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuthsp

HARDING'S EDITIONS OF
Family, Pulpit, and Photograph
BIBLES,
Prayer, Hymns, Family and Pocket Bibles,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
New and Beautiful Styles, Rich Turkey Morocco, Antique Relief, and Gold.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS, COMBINED.
Harding's Patent Chain-Back
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
The book trade and dealers in fancy articles for Holiday sales will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain Back Albums are unrivalled.
Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for Holiday stock.
Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.
WM. W. HARDING,
No. 326 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia,
11 21 thstu6t Below Fourth, South Side.

THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are now getting ready their splendid combination FAMILY MACHINES, for Christmas Presents. Nothing could be more appropriate for a gift to a Lady friend than one of these magnificent Machines. Beauty and utility combined, it would prove a constant, daily souvenir of the giver.
For sale at S. W. Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 11 2 tfrp

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
WILL POSITIVELY SELL OUT,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
STOCK AND FIXTURES
OF THE
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
No. 910 SPRING GARDEN St.
ON THE 27TH INST.
PRIVATE SALE
PRIOR TO THE ABOVE DATE. [11 20 6trp
ISAAC TOWNSEND, Administrator.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of
$206 23 taking in exchange U. S. 6's of 1881.
$156 23 do. do. 5-20's of 1862.
$127 58 do. do. 5-20's of 1864.
$137 58 do. do. 5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$131 33 do. do. 5-20's of '65, Jan. & July.
$151 23 do. do. 5-20's of '67. do.
$93 23 do. do. 5 3/10 cent. 10-40's, do.
$159 18 do. do. 7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153 18 do. do. 7 3-10 Cy. July issue.
(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 11 6t30 4p

ALMERIA GRAPES,
FINEST QUALITY,
Fifty Cents Per Pound.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
10 22 PHILADELPHIA.

SIXTY DAYS TO COME
WE WILL OFFER
OUR SPLENDID STOCK
OF
NEW AND FASHIONABLE
Silks, Shawls,
Cloths, Velvets,
AND
Dress Goods,
AT SUCH PRICES
AS WILL DEFY COMPETITION
And Insure Rapid Sales,
THUS OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO LADIES TO SELECT FROM OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF
NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 South SECOND Street.

SUPERIOR QUALITY
LYONS SILK CLOAK VELVETS
THE BEST IN MARKET.
22-INCH VELVETS.
36-INCH VELVETS.
40 INCH VELVETS.
For Sale Cheap, Wholesale and Retail.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

SUPERIOR QUALITY
BLACK SILKS.
THE BEST IMPORTED.
ORDINARY QUALITIES SILKS.
COLORED SILKS, HEAVY QUALITIES.
COLORED CORDED SILKS.
VELOUR OTTOMAN SILKS.
COLORED GROS GRAIN.
COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUES.
EVENING SILKS.
WEDDING SILKS.
FANCY SILKS.
Being very desirous of reducing the quantity of our SILKS, we will offer such inducements as will insure rapid sales.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

ALL-WOOL POPLINS,
CHOICE COLORS.
For Sale Less than the Late Auction Sale Prices.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET

FRENCH MERINOES,
AT 62½ CENTS.
FRENCH MERINOES, 75 CENTS.
FRENCH MERINOES, 87½ CENTS.
FRENCH MERINOES, $1.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 South SECOND Street.

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN THE LATE AUCTION SALE PRICES.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 South SECOND Street.

7200 YARDS OF
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
REDUCED FROM 50 CENTS.
THIS LOT OF DRESS GOODS IS A GREAT BARGAIN.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 South SECOND Street.

Fire Insurance.

The following letter, taken from the editorial columns of the *North American* of yesterday, is of considerable interest to insurers:—

OFFICE GIRARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
N. E. corner Chesnut and Seventh sts.,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6, 1867.

L. W. Cram, Esq., Agent,
No. 19 Kilby street, Boston,

Dear Sir:—In reply to the usual inquiries made of you relating to our business connections with the Boston Agency, you are at liberty to answer as we should endeavor to do at this office:—That this Company never deemed it necessary to join any combination of "Underwriters" whatever. Indeed, for the many years we have been in business, we have felt an unwillingness to enter into any pledges, except those made with the insuring public. These we have been able faithfully to keep and abide by. We could print and issue to our Agents a schedule of rates and adopt rules of business, either arbitrary or liberal; but it is not so easy, however, to obtain such rates or enforce such rules upon the public. The field of insurance is too wide, the character of our risks so varied, that our Agents will find it vastly more important to discriminate properly and carefully between individuals and property. They must have and use some discretionary power in such matters.

If, as we term it, the "moral hazard" could be made less, we might confidently look for a diminution of fires, and a corresponding reduction in rates. Perhaps the multiplicity of Insurance Companies within the past few years has had something to do in encouraging "over Insurance," and their agents thus tempted to take great risks at inadequate rates of premium.

This is not the fault of the public, or justly chargeable to parties insuring. We have in Philadelphia about seventy-five companies from abroad, all anxious to do a good paying business. Most of them are from New York and Connecticut; others from Europe.

This is, *perhaps*, a *sufficient* reason why we should desire to do business in your city and others, and we have established, long since, agencies at St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati and the larger towns in our own State, and more recently in New York, Boston, Portland, New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield. It is true that our agents are instructed to act independently in many things, but to co-operate with the responsible local companies, so far as possible, in maintaining a fair tariff of rates, and the *dignity of the profession*.

We deem this essential to all parties, and nothing should be done by either to undermine the indemnity promised by the Underwriter. For, after all, this is, in our estimation, the most important and vital matter to all concerned.

We have been able to successfully insure more than *one hundred millions of dollars'* worth of property within the past *fourteen* years, and to pay eight hundred and fifty losses by fire. There is not a dollar due or unpaid on this or any other account.

Why should we not desire still to insure the people? Our stockholders have also received very satisfactory dividends. The "Great Portland Fire" did not injure us in the least, hence we have no occasion to add to the *calamities* of the good people of that city, or any other, by an extraordinary increase of rates at this time.

I am, very truly yours,
ALFRED S. GILLETT,
Vice-President and Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19, 1867.—At a meeting of the residents of Broad street, held last evening, it was unanimously

Resolved, That statements made in an editorial of the *North American* of Nov. 16, 1867, are in every particular incorrect (in mistake, probably), that the widening of the footways does not diminish, but does, on the contrary, increase the original cost and expense to the property owners.

Resolved, That our chief aim is to embellish and beautify our street.

Resolved, That we never had, and have not now, any intention of encroaching on the extended footway.

Resolved, That we do believe the opposition gotten up to defeat this improvement of our favorite drive and promenade is but a forerunner of an effort which will be made the coming winter to ruin it by a double track horse railroad.

Now, Mr. Editor, in passing and publishing these resolutions we make no charge against his Honor the Mayor, but in defense of the charge of selfishness brought against us by the writer of the aforesaid article, and to show the honesty of our purposes to our fellow-citizens. We do believe, from the absence of all argument in his Honor's veto sent to Common Council, there exists a power behind the throne which to us has proved irresistible; or why should he refuse the petition of every property-holder on Broad street? why disregard the request of his fellow-citizens who crowd that thoroughfare, not only on Sunday, but on every pleasant afternoon? It is ridiculous to say that it will interfere with the future improvement of the street.

Stand on the corner of Broad and Poplar streets, and look north; at this point commences the narrowing, and you see nothing but one long stretch of palatial residences, a beautiful avenue of trees, and all the evidences of future magnificence. Now look south; here the street widens, and what see you, with few exceptions, but mills, factories, blacksmith shops, coal and lumber yards? Now, Mr. Editor, all we want, and we are supported by nine-tenths of our fellow-citizens, is permission to carry out and perfect our original design.

THOMAS A. REILLY, M. D., Secretary.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP!—Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.—A preparatory meeting to consider various important measures will be held at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-class Clothing House, under the Continental Hotel, to-day. The measures will include the exact size around the chest and waist and length of sleeve for coats, and around the waist with length of inside seam for pants. If these measures are properly engrossed on the books of the House, perfect satisfaction is guaranteed, which is more than can be said of those at that other House at Washington.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

WE COPY the following meritorious notice from the last issue of the Sunday *Transcript*, which we endorse:—

THE CENTURY.—The famous tobacco house of P. G. Lorillard has been established now over one hundred years, and it is from this fact that the firm have given their best brand of chewing tobacco the name of "Century." The immense wealth and respectability of this house are a sufficient guarantee of the entire reliability of their announcement, that they enclose a certain number of greenbacks in their packages of "Century" daily, and the public can rest assured that this is done, and that everybody has a chance to procure one. Mr E. A. VAN SCHAICK, No. 16 S. Front street, is the courteous and gentlemanly agent of the Philadelphia branch of this firm.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.—The time is rapidly approaching for the grand distribution of the $300,000 worth of presents among those who purchase shares in aid of the Riverside Institute. In consequence of the great demand, now increasing daily, some delay is necessary in furnishing all with engravings, one of which is always given with each share sold. Those who would avoid any delay should make immediate application at the Principal Office, No. 921 Chesnut street.

THE GREAT FEATURE OF HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS is that each remedy is a Specific for some well-known complaint or disease. So that a person in buying a case may obtain the particular Medicine required for any ordinary complaint. Thus thousands at a trifling expense, have been cured of long-standing troublesome diseases, upon which they have expended hundreds of dollars in vain.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

IT IS AN EASY MATTER for a person making a livelihood to perform a charitable act by the donation of a small sum of money, but it is easier for any one to perform an act of charity when a return is certain, which may exceed the amount expended. Thus it is evident that any one can afford to purchase a ticket from the Gettysburg Asylum Association, at No. 1126 Chesnut street, and obtain a chance in the great distribution of presents, next February, valued at nearly a million of dollars.

THERE IS NO NEED of any one suffering from neuralgia, nerveache, and other painful nervous diseases, headache, hysteria affections, and extreme prostration of the nervous system. DR. TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL will rouse the dormant energies by stimulating the nervous fluid, and these annoyances cease. Apothecaries have it.

WE judge from the immense sales that Mrs. S. A. Allen's improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing (in one bottle) is preferred by every one. Every Druggist sells it. Price one dollar.

CAR SIGNS—NOTICE.—Persons wishing to secure business signs on the cars of the Chesnut and Walnut, Tenth and Eleventh, Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroads, for the ensuing year will please make early application at the office of the International Advertising Company, No. 448 South Third street, second floor. This is one of the most effectual modes of advertising ever invented. At present every car top is occupied until the close of the present year.

N. B.—Inside signs on the same roads lettered on glass and framed in oiled walnut and gilt, and run for one year for $10.

LOOK!—PRICES REDUCED.—

$6·00 per ton.	Best Schuylkill Stove Coal.
$5·00 per ton.	Best Large Nut Coal.
$5·50 per ton.	Best Lehigh Stove and Heater Coal.
$5·50 per ton.	Large Lehigh Nut Coal.

At WILLIAM W. ALTER'S Coal Depot, Ninth street (957), below Girard avenue. Branch Office, corner Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

$1 TO $4.	McINTIRE & BROTHER,
$1 TO $4.	SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, SCARFS,
$1 TO $4.	TIES, AND GENTS' FURNISHING
$1 TO $4.	GOODS of every kind, at small
$1 TO $4.	advance above cost.
	No. 1035 CHESNUT street.

MARRIED.

CLARK—LOWRY.—On the 19th instant, by Rev. J. McLeod, Mr. ROBERT CLARK to Miss ANNIE C. LOWRY, all of this city.

DIED.

ALBURGER.—Suddenly, on the 18th instant, WILLIAM A., son of Abram and Elizabeth C. Alburger, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Empire Grove, No. 35, U. A. O. of D., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1247 N. Second street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

BROOKS.—On the 18th instant, ELLEN R., wife of Stephen H. Brooks, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 342 E. Girard avenue, on Sixth-day (Friday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—On the 18th instant, at Bridgeton, N. J., Mrs. MARY JOHNSTON, aged 72 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Cars leave the West Jersey Railroad Ferry at 8 o'clock A. M. **

VANBLUNE.—On the 18th instant, PETER C. VANBLUNK, aged 65 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1006 S. Fourth street, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to the Sixth Street Union Ground.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE CRETAN SUFFERERS.—The history of the struggle which the inhabitants of the distant island of Crete are making for their independence, cannot be well known in its details to our people; but we have all had intimations, now and then, for more than a year, of the terrible sufferings which they have undergone. In New York and Boston committees were organized last year to do something for their relief, and the old well-known friend of Greece in its revolutionary days, forty years ago, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston, went out to that country to oversee the distribution of the relief that was sent. We understand that he has just returned, and now, at the moment when the struggle is recommencing, he proposes a visit to Philadelphia to tell the story of the Cretan sufferings. A number of gentlemen have been asked to meet him at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 Chesnut street, on to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock, and all who feel an interest in the subject are invited to attend. It is surely fitting that Philadelphia should join her sister cities in this cause of religion and humanity.

HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.—The approaching cold weather should remind our citizens that there are benevolent citizens' institutions in our city that require a more liberal support, in order to provide for the wants which a winter season so rapidly increases. The Home for Little Wanderers is such an institution as should have a large share of the public benevolence. The object of the Home is well understood—that of doing all the good possible to poor little children. The poor send their little ones there, who are washed, clothed, fed, and taught free of charge. Let our people remember that it is situated at Tenth and Shippen streets, and that it gives bread to the hungry, and clothes to the naked; that it is a home for the homeless, regularly incorporated, and not sectarian.

THE GLORIES OF THE SUNBEAM will be revealed to-morrow evening, at the new Horticultural Hall, by Professor Edward L. Youmans, of New York, the occasion being the second lecture of the course before the Teachers' Institute of this city. Professor Youmans is one of the most eloquent scientific men in this country, and has few equals in the art of elaborate word painting. Several years ago we heard him deliver a lecture on "The Masquerade of the Elements," in which he displayed the most thorough acquaintance with the great science of chemistry, and at the same time a wonderful command of brilliant language. We doubt not but that his lecture on "The Chemistry of the Sunbeam," to be delivered to-morrow evening, will fully sustain the reputation which he enjoys both at home and abroad.

LARCENY OF CHINA WARE.—William Thompson, aged fifty years, was occasionally employed to unpack ware at Brown's china store, Passyunk road and Shippen street. It is alleged that every time he left, some portion of goods mysteriously left with him. Yesterday he was employed again, and when he left he was arrested, and five china lamps were found under his coat. Alderman Tittermary committed him.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, Duvell Stalles, seventeen years of age, and residing at No. 839 Cumberland street, was run over by a locomotive on the Reading Railroad, above Richmond street, and was so badly injured that he died soon after being taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

ROBBING A LIQUOR STORE.—Arthur Henry was arrested yesterday for complicity with one James Tollinon—who was sent to prison some time ago—in robbing Murphy's liquor store, at Front and Callowhill streets. Alderman Beitler held him for a further hearing.

THE STAMP TAX.

United States Loses $250,000—Discovery that Sardines and Preserved Fruits Are Not Stamped.

There is quite a commotion among the grocers and other dealers in preserved fruits, sardines, etc., created by the operations of Deputy Collector Kneass, of the Second Collection District, during the past few days. This official has been making a series of observations among the dealers in these commodities, the result of which is the discovery that the internal revenue stamp which, as is alleged, is required to be placed upon them, is very generally omitted.

Deputy Kneass has already attached articles for this evasion of the law on which the penalties amount to $250,000, one establishment alone, it is said, being full $30,000 in arrears to the Government. As soon as possible the necessary documents will be prepared, and, in a few days it is the intention of the officers to seize all the establishments which have thus been guilty of an alleged violation of the law. The matter is destined for a time to create a sensation almost rivalling that caused by the non-payment of taxes on whisky illicitly manufactured. The following is the law which applies to these articles:—

"Preserved meats, fruits, etc., for and upon every can, bottle, or other single package, containing meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, syrups, prepared mustard, jams or jellies contained therein, and packed or sealed, made, prepared, and sold, or offered for sale, or removed for consumption in the United States, on and after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, when such can, bottle, or other single package with its contents, shall not exceed two pounds in weight, the sum of one cent.

"When such can, bottle, or other single package, with its contents, shall exceed two pounds in weight, for every additional pound or fractional part thereof, one cent."

From the high standing and unimpeachable business character of our leading wholesale and retail grocers, we do not doubt that this alleged omission of the stamps, as required by the law, has been the result of inadvertence or a misunderstanding of its requirements.

A DISHONEST BEDFELLOW.—Willis J. Robinson went to bed last last night at about 11 o'clock, with another gentleman, at a boarding house at Fifteenth and South streets. When everything was dark and quiet, and Robinson felt assured that his neighbor was sound asleep, he got up, and groped around till he found the pantaloons of the latter, and was about to "go through them" when the supposed sleeper and owner thereof got up softly too, and just as Robinson was about to accomplish his design, he felt himself suddenly flying towards one corner of the room. The intended victim then cried "police," and they being about, arrested Robinson, who was committed by Alderman Mink in default of $800 bail.

LARCENY OF FLANNEL.—John Cabe, who lives at Fourth and Shippen streets, with two others, stole from the front of a store at Second and Callowhill streets two rolls of flannel. Officer Houck, stationed near by, saw the manœuvre, and gave chase. At Coates street they took a car, and when at Eleventh and Coates they got out. But the officer came up in time to catch Cabe, who was escorted to the Seventh District Station House, where he was committed by Alderman Toland.

ROBBERY OF $55.—Patrick Igoa was arrested for the larceny of $55. It seems that he and a Mr. Murphy had been staying at No. 2302 Market street; that one night both slept together, and that Murphy, on awaking next morning, missed his wallet, with the above amount. Igoa was arrested and searched, when money to the amount and corresponding to the other was found upon him. Alderman Warren committed him.

POPULAR LECTURES.—Henry Vincent, the popular English orator, will deliver two lectures in our city, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The first will take place at Concert Hall, on November 26—Subject, "John Milton;" the second on Thursday, 28th—Subject, "Garibaldi." Mr. Vincent is an eloquent speaker, and these lectures will no doubt prove immensely attractive.

MUSICAL TESTIMONIAL.—On Friday evening, a musical and vocal entertainment will be given to Mr. Stephen McCaffrey, disabled from pulmonary disease and loss of sight, contracted while in the army, at Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets. The friends of Mr. McCaffrey have resolved that the concert shall be unusually fine, and a delightful evening may be anticipated.

SUSPICIOUS CASE.—John Morgan was found by Lieutenant Connelly yesterday afternoon, in a semi-intoxicated condition, stowed away in one of Adams' large express wagons, at Sixteenth and Locust streets. He had got in there, as it is alleged, to purloin some of its contents. Alderman Swift committed him for a further hearing.

STEALING WEARING APPAREL.—Henry Pitts and Charles Scott (colored) were arrested by Officer Parker, of the Fifth District Police, for stealing some wearing apparel from Tucker's stable, at Twenty-first and Sansom streets. Alderman Beitler committed them for a further hearing.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—James Denny, a colored man, was arrested by Officer Sankey, at Fifteenth and Fitzwater streets, yesterday afternoon, for cutting another colored man with a razor. Alderman Morrow committed him.

ARSON.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the shoe shop of George Thompson, on Richmond street, above Norris, was set on fire by some party or parties unknown. The damage was trifling.

A YAWL BOAT was found by Lieutenant Edgar, in the Delaware, opposite Poplar street, yesterday. It awaits an owner at the Front and Noble streets station.

CORNER-LOUNGERS.—The First District Police picked up fifteen corner-loungers, both male and female, last night.

LIGHTLY AND QUICKLY PUSHED OVER A carpet, the Patent Sweeping Machine gathers up shreds of threads, scraps of paper, pins, needles, dirt, and dust, quite as well as in sweeping with a broom, and with no injury to the nap of the carpet. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

PORCELAIN GRIP AND FANCY BRASS Door Pulls, suitable for restaurants or other places of public resort; Porcelain Push and Pull and Finger Plates, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

TUTTLE'S PATENT WOOD-SAWS CUT twice as fast as others. For sale, with other kinds, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use—also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
Below Third and Walnut and Dock.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT,
IRONING TABLES, SAFES,
STEP-LADDERS,
COAL HODS
And a general variety of Kitchen Utensils, at
B. A. WILDMAN'S,
No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

7'30s CONVERTED INTO 5'20s
As the Government will change its terms of conversion on December 1st, parties may make a saving by converting prior to that date.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL KINDS, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 35 S. THIRD STREET.

THIRD EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Doings in Congress To-day.

More Disloyalty in Baltimore.

A Member of City Councils Endorses the Bridge Burning of 1861.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Death of General Leakin—The Old Kane Police to be Paid, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, No. 21.—General Shepherd C. Leakin, former Sheriff, and then Mayor of Baltimore, also in command at the battle of North Point; also many years editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, and generally a very prominent citizen, an intelligent, uncompromising Union man died yesterday of paralysis, aged seventy-eight years.

The City Councils passed an ordinance to pay over one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars to the old Kane Police force, dismissed soon after the 19th of April riot for disloyalty, many of whom went South and fought against the United States. One member of Council endorsed the bridge burning and all other acts of the Rebels, asserting that if necessary the same thing would be repeated.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—ADJOURNED SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Senate met at noon, and prayer was offered by the chaplain.

The following Senators were present:—The President, Benjamin F. Wade; Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cole, Corbett, Conkling, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Drake, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill (Vt.), Morrill (Me.), Morton, Norton, Nye, Patterson (N. H.), Patterson (Tenn.), Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson, and Gates.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia. He stated that it was an exact copy of a bill passed at the last session, but not returned by the President. It therefore became necessary again to pass it. The bill was read, as follows:—

Be it enacted, etc., That the word white, wherever it occurs in the laws relating to the District of Columbia, or in the charter or ordinances of the city of Washington or Georgetown, and operates as a limitation on the right of any elector of said District, or of either of said cities, to hold any office, or to be elected and to serve as a juror, be and the same is hereby repealed, and it shall be unlawful for any person or officer to enforce or attempt to enforce said limitation after the passage of this act.

Mr. Davis (Ky.) objecting, the bill was laid over.

Mr. Williams (Oregon) introduced a joint resolution amendatory of the joint resolution approved July 25, 1866, authorizing the Court of Claims to revise and examine for adjudication the claims of Richard W. Meade, deceased, etc. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.) offered the following joint resolution, which was read and laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. He said he would call it up at an early day, and hoped it would be passed with entire unanimity.

Whereas, The public debt of the United States was, except when specially otherwise provided, contracted and incurred upon the faith and credit of the United States, that the same would be paid or redeemed in coin, or its equivalent; and whereas, doubts have been raised as to the duty and propriety of discharging such debt in coin, or its equivalent; it is therefore

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, that the public debt of the United States, except in the case where, in the law authorizing the same, other provision was expressly made, is owing in coin, or its equivalent, and the faith of the United States is hereby pledged in payment accordingly.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) offered the following, which was agreed to:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate, for the information of the Senate, any facts or reports in the possession of the Department relating to the repeal of the tax on cotton.

Mr. Grimes (Iowa) moved that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn till Monday. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Morgan (N. Y.), it was ordered that the Senate meet at 12 o'clock M. daily.

On motion of Mr. Wilson (Mass.), the bill for the calling out of volunteers and to suppress hostilities, and the bill vacating certain municipal offices in Alexandria, were indefinitely postponed.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Continued from First Page.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with. Messrs. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, and Carey, of Ohio, members elect, came to the Speaker's desk and took the oath prescribed by law.

The eight members elect from Tennessee having been called by the Speaker to take the oath, and having approached the Speaker's chair for that purpose, Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) objected to the administration of the oath to Mr. Stokes, and moved that his credentials be referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Brooks objected to the administering of the oath to any of the Tennessee delegation on the ground, 1st, That two, if not more of them, had been guilty of treason to the Government, and had taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, and to Jeff. Davis; and, 2d, That there does not now exist in the State of Tennessee a republican form of government. (Laughter on the Republican side.) He argued that the electoral laws of Tennessee disfranchise a large proportion of the majority of its white citizens. The whole vote of the State being 140,000, yet 100,000 voters had controlled the election, 55,000 of whom were negroes, controlling the 45,000 white voters who were not disfranchised. An oligarchy now existed and reigned in Tennessee, and the Franchise law there was a disgrace to any free form of government—a dishonor to civilization, and a reprobation to all forms of republican self-government. Having disposed of this general objection, he proceeded to state his special objection to the swearing in of Mr. Butler, a member from Tennessee, because as a member of the Tennessee Legislature, before and during the Rebellion, he had introduced, supported, and voted for resolutions and measures proving his disloyalty to the United States Government. Among those were resolutions to reject the confirmation of any man who endorsed the Helper book; condemning the appointment of Mr. Seward in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, as an act of hostility to the South; and for the calling of a convention to take the State out of the Union.

He quoted the precedent established by the Republican side of the House last July in regard to the Kentucky members, and argued that they were irrevocably bound by it. He objected to the swearing in of Mr. Mullen as a member from Tennessee, on the ground that he had given aid and comfort to the Rebellion; had made speeches in behalf of it; had lent his aid in support of it; and had attempted to raise troops for it, having made a speech in Bedford county, in 1861, in which he urged the young men to enlist in a Rebel company, and to defend their homes and firesides.

He objected to the swearing in of Mr. Arnall (Tenn.) on the ground that he had established, in Lawrence county, Tenn., a tannery which was devoted to supplying shoes to the Rebel soldiers. His objection to Mr. Trimble was the information that if he voted at all on the question of secession he had voted for taking Tennessee out of the Union.

Mr. Trimble, in his seat, assured Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) that he had not done so.

Mr. Brooks accepted the denial, and therefore withdrew all special objections to Mr. Trimble.

Mr. Eldridge stated to the House the grounds on which he objected to the swearing in of Mr. Stokes, of Tennessee. It was that Mr. Stokes had admitted in the House, on the 27th of July, 1866, his having written a letter to Mr. John Duncan on the 10th of May, 1861, stating that he understood some gross misrepresentations were going the rounds of his section in reference to his position, which he wished to correct. That he had been a zealous advocate of the Union up to the time President Lincoln had called for 75,000 troops, in violation of law and for the subjugation of the South. That he commended Governor Harris, of Tennessee, for his course, and for arming the State and resisting Mr. Lincoln at the point of the bayonet, and that he had enrolled his name as a volunteer to resist Lincoln's usurpation.

Mr. Logan (Ill.) expressed his gratification at seeing members on the Democratic side of the House coming up to the mark. He was willing to have the matter of Mr. Butler referred; but as to Mr. Stokes he thought that if any man could wipe out a wrong that noble man had wiped out the wrong of that letter, fighting for the Union while some of them were publishing treasonable articles.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) moved, as a substitute for the pending motion, that the credentials of Mr. Butler be referred to the Committee on Elections, and that pending the decision of the question he be not sworn in. He understood the gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks) to make this motion in good faith, and he assumed that that gentleman had made wonderful progress since last session. When he put himself on the ground that no charge of disloyalty, however flagrant and palpable, was sufficient ground for the exclusion of a member who held the certificate of his election. He congratulated the country on this wonderful conversion, for which there was no parallel since the celebrated journey to Damascus.

He trusted that Mr. Brooks would continue journeying on until he saw more clearly even than the members on the Republican side what did constitute loyalty and disloyalty. The gentleman had also taken the ground to-day that it was proper for the House to look into the Constitution of a State and decide whether it is republican or not. He was happy for once to be able to stand with the gentleman from New York, and to vote with him. He welcomed him as a new convert, and expected him, like all converts, to take the lead, and to do works meet for repentance.

Mr. Kelly (Pa.) opposed all the motions looking to the exclusion of any of the Tennessee members, and eulogized the character and services of Mr. Stokes. He wished the men of the North to know that it was the Democratic party on this floor which did not recognize any place or time for repentance which could relieve disfranchisement, not for the Rebellion, but for the holding of opinions in 1861, which they held to-day, on the suoject of State rights, and the degradation of the colored people.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 113@113¼.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 108@108¼.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 105¼@105¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 106¼@106¾.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107¼@107¾.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107¼@107¾.
United States 10-40s, 101½@101¾.
June and July 7·30s, 105¼@105¾. Market dull. The money market is very active at 7 per cent.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Cotton steady at 13c. Flour dull, and declined 10c.; sales of 6000 barrels; State, $6.15@10; Ohio $9·60@13; Western, $8·25@14·40; Southern, $9·90@14·25; California, $11·50@13·50. Wheat dull, and declined 1@2c. Corn lower; sales of 38,000 bushels; mixed Western, $1·25@1·38. Oats dull; sales of 32,000 bushels Western, 80@81c. Barley steady. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess $20·87½. Lard heavy, at 12½@13½c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—Cotton dull at 17½, for middlings. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm, and advanced 5c.; choice red, $2·60; prime, $2·25. Corn firm at yesterday's rates. Oats steady at 70@73 cents. Rye dull at $1·50@1·60, the latter for prime Pennsylvania. Provisions very dull and declining.

CENTURY TOBACCO.

The Quality Improved. Try Our New Bright Western "Century."

IN ORDER TO SATISFY THE DEMAND OF THE CONSUMERS OF BRIGHT TOBACCO, WE ARE MAKING THE "CENTURY" FROM SELECTIONS OF THE CHOICEST BRIGHT LEAF, AND ARE PACKING THE SAME IN FOIL AS OUR BULK GOODS ARE BEING, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, THE BEST FINE CUT EVER MADE. TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

Greenbacks Packed in Every Day. $100. $100.

WE WISH IT DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD THAT WE CONTINUE TO PACK MONEY TO THE AMOUNT OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS DAILY IN THE "CENTURY TOBACCO."

Our Bright and Dark "Century" Sold Everywhere, and Used by Every body.

THE GROWING DEMAND FOR BRIGHT, WESTERN CHEWING TOBACCO INDUCES US TO PACK IN ADDITION TO OUR REGULAR BRAND OF DARK CENTURY FOIL OUR BRIGHT, GOLDEN LEAF "CENTURY," TO CONSUMERS OF THE LIGHT GRADES TOBACCO. ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY THEM THAT IT IS THE FINEST MANUFACTURED.

Parties who have found Money in Century Tobacco.

W. S. Burgess, Norristown, $100.
George Parker, Pottsville, $50.
W. H. Naylor, Burlington, N. J.
Jacob Keyser, No. 533 South street, Philadelphia.
George H. Butler, No. 1126 Passyunk road.
A. C. Blake, Philadelphia.
De W. C. Wiggins, Eleventh and Christian streets.
T. D. Horn, Sixth and Germantown road.
S. L. Ward, Philadelphia.

Mondays. $100. $100. $100.

E. W. Fogg, No. 1711 Thompson st.
Charles Bechtel, Trenton, N. J.
John Starr, Jr., Camden, N. J.

Tuesdays. Two $50s. $50 Two $50.

C. H. Kretchmar, Juniper street.
Bird'd D. Wright, Second and Dock.
J. L. Allers, Germantown road.

Wednesdays. 5 20s, 5 20s. 5 20s, 5 20s.

E. A. DeHaven, Ninth and Race sts.
R. Lucius, Burlington, N. J.
Theo. Barker, No. 24 Dickinson st.

Thursdays. TEN 10s, 10s, 10s 10s, 10s, 10s

Chas. Yeager, No. 1317 Garden st.
John McQuillan, 916 Poplar street.
Julius Smith, No. 926 N. Sixth st.
J. Sargent Davis, Sixth Police Dist.

Fridays. 5s, 5s, 5s. 5s, 5s, 5s, 5s.

Samuel McBride, Seventeenth and Walnut streets.
R. H. Chipman, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
Wm. Bennett, 1876 Warnock street.

Saturdays. 2s, FIFTY 2s, 2s, 2s, 2s.

A. Elwood, Chesnut and Thirteenth streets.
Jonas Knox, Roxboro, Pa.
Are packed in "Century Tobacco."
Every Day. One Hundred Dollars in United
Every Day. States notes.

We would be glad to receive the names of the finders of all or any of these notes, and present them with a box of Tobacco which accompanies the amount found—not so much for the purpose of publishing their names, but to satisfy ourselves that the money has in all cases reached the consumers.

P. & G. LORILLARD,
E. A. VAN SCHAICK,
SOLE AGENT.
11 21 thss1] No. 16 S. FRONT Street, Philada., Pa.

A REWARD OF $30 EACH WILL BE PAID for the following named deserters from the United States Army, who are supposed to be in this city:—

DANIEL DONNELLY, Company A, 44th Infantry, aged 24 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, occupation laborer.

PERCY LIVINGSTONE, recruit, general service, aged 24 years, 5 feet 6½ inches high, dark complexion, grey eyes, black hair, occupation clerk.

CHARLES HOFFMAN, recruit, general service, aged 27 years, 5 feet 4¾ inches high, dark complexion, hazel eyes, black hair, occupation baker.

PEDRO CASTILLO, Company C, 10th Cavalry, aged 28 years, 5 feet 7½ inches high, brown complexion, black eyes, black hair, occupation painter.

JOHN B. PARKER,
Brevet Lieut.-Colonel 26th Infantry,
No. 118 S. SECOND Street,
11 b Philadelphia, Pa.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 163 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1863.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

How Mr. Johnson Treats the Adjourned Session.

Important Treasury Movements.

Gen. Steadman's New Position

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES

THE FROST KING.

A spectre strode across the land last night,
Whose brow grew dark beneath the stars' pale light.

At length, close muffled in a cowl, he stood
In the dusky outskirts of a hillside wood.

His eyes were glassy, but their glance was bold:
His breath was chill—his shriveled fingers cold.

He stretched his icy hands abroad; alas!
The light dew froze to crystal on the grass.

The fair green leaves began to crisp and curl
With all the radiant tintings of a pearl,

And rustling mournful requiems in the wind,
In death, like lovers fond, together twined.

The few surviving flowers grew wan and pale,
Their dying odors fed the pitiless gale.

And showers of quivering petals in the gloom,
Of a near churchyard, drifted round a tomb.

The graceful ferns drooped lower than before,
Like broken hearts that rise to hope no more.

The prickly chesnut burrs dropped slowly down,
And ghastly grinned with teeth of polished brown.

Hill, forest, field, and vale grew sere and dry,
With sad, dumb silence, as if wondering why.

All nature's fair gifts 'neath a monarch will
Died, as they murmured softly—"Peace, be still!"

The watchful stars paled at the approach of dawn,
And, smiling at the change since yester morn,

The spectre stooped and wrote upon the clay
Beauty's death-warrant, the one word—"Decay!"

Summer, affrighted, fled before his sight;
"Behold the Frost King—Spectre of the night!"

EARLY LIFE OF JAY COOKE.

Genius of the Great American Financier—His Enterprise and Intrepid Spirit—His Pre-eminence Among the Masters of Finance, Nick Biddle, John Law, Etc.—Jay Cooke's Parents—The Material They Were Made of Inherited by Their Son—Young Cooke at School—The Child Father to the Man—First Start in Life—Pluck and Self-Reliance—How He Succeeds.

From the New York Herald, (Sunday), Nov. 17.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1867.

If this good old steady going town, by the cool breezes of Lake Erie, can boast of nothing else but its lumber piles, fishing yawls, and beautiful grape vineyards, it can at least lay claim to being the birthplace of one of the leading prominent men of this decade—the nation's banker, broker, and financial engineer—Jay Cooke. It is a familiar, if not a remarkable name, and one that has been blazoned forth amid announcements of Government loans, mingled up with five-twenties and seven-thirties, and encircled by a halo of greenbacks and golden interest. During the war its was both conspicuous and commanding, and seemed to influence the ebb and flow of the monetary tides as lunar attraction affects those of the ocean. People innocent of the mysterious ways of finance marvelled who he could be, to whom the sales of millions a day appeared as light a transaction as the changing of a dollar bill; and they to whom great financial undertakings were familiar looked with astonishment at the dash and enterprise of this bold speculator. It was so wholly outside the ordinary transactions of the financial world—the negotiation of over a thousand million dollars' worth of bonds by one individual—that a feeling of admiration, not unmingled with envy and apprehension, were excited at the event. Nor was the undertaking unaccompanied by formidable risks and heavy responsibilities; for a time occurred in the nation's travail when a compromise with the enemy was suggested by some, and surrender advocated by others; at a time, too, when this sanguine agent of the Government loan had issued seventy-three millions of credit in bonds for which he was responsible to the Treasury, and for which he looked with confidence to the people for payment. It was this intrepid faith in the patriotism of the masses, united to a remarkable ability for lucid exposition of monetary intricacies and for a certain tact in appealing to the national pride and impulse, that has made Jay Cooke the most successful financial negotiator of modern times. Apart, however, from his character as a leading broker, we find his name so identified with the national banking system, directly, as organizer and champion, that his course in the part he has taken reminds one involuntarily of other masters of finance who essayed to make nations affluent and happy through the medium of a diffusive, uniform, and concerted banking system. That the admirers of the present national bank organization consider it as simple and beautiful in design as it is vast and original in conception, may possibly be true; but it is very doubtful if all its theoretical excellences would have commanded for it as much attention or established it on its present extensive basis, but for the practical energy of its champion, Jay Cooke. Being prefatory remarks to the notice of his early career, it will not be superfluous to allude briefly to what other great financiers accomplished in their day, and show by contrast the claim for pre-eminence among them.

John Law, son of an Edinburgh goldsmith, started out in the middle of the last century, while yet young and unknown, like Cooke, to win the sweets of fortune and the laurels of renown. He had a calculating brain, a tenacity of purpose, a readiness of resources, and accomplished address. He had withal a dash and an enthusiasm of manner that lent brilliancy and fascination to his many varied attributes. His genius lay in finance—in calculating and combining problems in the most delicate of sciences and planning schemes of magnitude commensurate with his daring ambition. History, however, relates that after starting a royal bank, with a right royal number of shares, for the purpose, as he intended, of giving a new and improved banking system to Europe and enriching half its people, his whole scheme collapsed in what is known as the Mississippi bubble. Yet John Law meant honestly, but his genius was at fault and his calculation imperfect.

Of later years, in our own country, we have had Robert Morris, whose plan of national banking was approved shortly after being submitted, and started under the title of the Bank of North America, with Thomas Willing as President. It failed, however, and Alexander Hamilton, after giving much time and thought to the subject, urged, in an elaborate report, a more enlarged system of banking, aiming at national extension and representation, with Government patronage, twenty-fold ordinary capital, and general ramification of branch establishments. A bill containing most of Hamilton's provisions passed Congress, but the effort to recharter the bank in 1811 failed, and the concern was wound up. The terrible state of the finances in 1814 prompted Alexander J. Dallas to frame a report for Congress in reference to the founding of another national bank. This report was the most lucid and masterly document that had ever been submitted to the Legislature by a Secretary of the Treasury. Its principles were in a great measure embodied in a bill which was passed a few years after, incorporating the famous United States Bank. During the administration of Old Hickory, Nicholas Biddle came prominently upon the stage as President of the bank, and thenceforth, until he resigned, the country was agitated by one sole question—the rechartering of the bank. The charter expired in 1836, and the bank three years after. A comparison might here be instituted between Biddle and Cooke, as each rose in the same city to a measure of renown. The former, however, had more advantages of education, more opportunities for advancement, together with an acknowledged capacity for finance. Graduating with honor at Princeton College, young Biddle travelled extensively through Europe, learned various foreign languages, and returned to his native country a gifted and accomplished man. His career in Pennsylvania was a brilliant one, culminating in his election to the Presidency of the United States Bank—a position at that time second only in influence to that of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. But Biddle's financial genius aimed at nothing more original than to secure the rechartering of the bank, consolidate its power, and make it a tremendous lever in the political affairs of the country. The bank failed, as similarly organized institutions did before, and from the destructive influence of centralization. John Law's scheme had the same centralizing element, and when it exploded it spread ruin over half a continent. The present national oaak system, as put into existence by Cooke, exhibits the operation of an opposite principle—diffusion. It aims at creating a government of banking on somewhat the same plan as a government of States, each one regulating its own affairs, but all under the guidance of certain general laws. No such enormous scale of banking on a uniform plan with a uniform currency has ever before been attempted, and while the crude construction of the design is all to which Secretary Chase can lay claim, Jay Cooke can appropriate the credit of giving tangible vitality to the system, and for good or evil, building up the most colossal fabric of modern days. Between Law, Biddle, and Cooke there is another difference—that while the former were left comparatively penniless by the failure of their banks, the latter has every prospect of surviving pecuniarily the wreck of his grand scheme.

Jay Cooke was born in the city of Sandusky, in the year 1822. His father, Eleutherus Cooke, and his mother, whose maiden name was Martha Caswell, came from Washington county, New York—the former from the pleasant town of Granville, and the latter from the neat and decorous village of Salem. Cooke, the elder, was a man of ability, and self-willed in his way, restless, and of limited fortune. He belonged to the type of men who laid wide and deep the foundation of the greatness of the West while building up for themselves wealth and independence. He studied law in his native town, and was admitted to the bar at Albany by Chancellor Kent. He brought his wife out West over rough roads, swollen rivers, through forest, prairie, and Indian hunting grounds, till after many months of cheerless wandering he pitched his tent, about the year 1819, a short distance from the city. There he purchased a large tract of land, most of which he afterwards disposed of to settlers from his native town. The place is now called Cooke's Corners. He moved into Sandusky about the year 1821, and with his characteristic energy, set about building himself a stone dwelling, though the handful of residents in the three frame houses and two log cabins constituting the city at that time were unable to see stone enough wherewith to build a sidewall. However, he carried out his scheme, made his mark, and thenceforth went forward to luck and to the United States Congress. He was the first to suggest a railroad at this side of the Allegheny Mountains, and ultimately saw it carried out. With all his rugged energy and self-will he had a broad humanity of disposition, was a kindly, genial, and sociable man, or, as it is more expressively rendered here, "a good clever fellow." His wife was active, strong-minded, and sagacious; and this much in reference to both will help to show the inheritance of qualities which fell to the share of Jay Cooke, and which have so strikingly marked his character.

There were six children in the Cooke family, two of whom died; the rest live, and are married and affluent. Pitt Cooke, the eldest, has partial charge of the New York house of Jay Cooke & Co. Henry D. Cooke, the youngest, has entire control of the one in Washington, and Jay himself operates in Philadelphia. Sarah E. Cooke, the only daughter, is married to a wealthy speculator, William G. Moorhead, who lives right royally in the City of Brotherly Love. Eleutherus Cooke, the father of this happy family, died about three years ago, a the green old age of seventy-six, retaining his wonted energy to the last. Mrs. Cooke, who is a little over seventy, still lives here in the old family mansion, in the enjoyment of all her faculties, and an ample participant in the filial bounty of her sons.

When Jay Cooke was sent to school here, at the age of six years, instruction in the primary elements was furnished in a log cabin by a Miss Stumpson, an inevitable Yankee schoolmarm. The seat of learning, of which there is now no trace, stood near an orchard owned and tended by a civilized Indian chief named Ogoritz, who was afterwards killed by one of his tribe for being over-civilized. The village then contained over a hundred inhabitants—the school attendance being hardly a baker's dozen. Jay and his two brothers were three docile boys, punctual at school, little given to the sports common among boys of their age, but more inclined to stay within doors and learn their lessons. Jay, however, was the least inclined to play of any of his brothers; it is said of him that he was never truly a boy—never acted or talked after the fashion of boys. He was of gentle and frank disposition, fond of watching transactions in buying and selling in his father's store, who, along with being a lawyer, kept all kinds of marketable products—was everything by turns, as the necessities of the times demanded—and had also the reputation of being no mean orator. If there was any mental characteristic that revealed itself in Jay at this age, it was love for figures in their primary elements—of putting two and two together, and delighting to find they made four.

At this period in the history of Sandusky, there was an influx of settlers from the East. Men came from New York and parts of Pennsylvania, expecting, as men do to-day, to make fortunes in following the star of empire in the Occident. Among the rest was a Mr. William G. Moorhead, of Philadelphia. He settled here, made some money, married Jay's sister, went some years after to Valparaiso as United States Consul, then to California, where he made a fortune, returned here and lost nearly all in some speculative enterprise, retrieved himself again, and ultimately joined Jay Cooke in the banking business, just before the opening of the war.

Among others who came here about the year 1833 was a Mr. L. S. Hubbard, now President of one of the national banks. In partnership with another, he started a store for the sale of general merchandise, a term which then comprised every conceivable article of clothing, food, and household furniture, from a red handkerchief to a red herring. Mr. Hubbard was prospering; there was little competition, and when market day brought in a crowd of distant settlers, his store received a lion's share of custom.

At this time Mr. Eleutherus Cooke had been elected to the Legislature; and being one of those men so rare now-a-days, who believed that a man elected to a public representative station should give more time and attention to the public than to his own private welfare, he soon found his affairs at home were becoming embarrassed, and his business prospects looking less bright than formerly. When he returned to Sandusky, he found matters were not as satisfactory as he hoped; he had bills to pay, and money was scarce—a condition of things eminently disagreeable. Standing in his door one day, he saw his three boys returning from school, and when they came up to him, putting his arm around them, half jokingly, he said:—"My boys, I have nothing left for you; you must go and look out for yourselves." The others remained silent and downcast, but young Jay, who was then thirteen years old, looking up at his father, with a bright smile and earnest expression, responded:—"Father, I am old enough to work; I will go and earn for myself." Old Cooke took no further notice of this little incident, yet it might be said to have had a greater influence on his son's destiny than any other event of his life. He, no doubt, commended the spirit of the boy, but he had no fixed intention to send him just then to earn for himself. However, the next morning Jay, instead of going to school, stole away from home and went down to Mr. Hubbard's store—the one alluded to above. He inquired for the proprietor, and told him he came to look for work in his store. Mr. Hubbard happened just then to stand in need of a boy, as he had discharged his only one a few days previous for dishonesty. He admired the artless and intelligent looks of young Cooke, and forthwith employed him. In the evening, when Jay returned home, he was reproved by his mother for playing truant; for she had learned from his brothers he had been absent from school. "Why, mother, I won't be a trouble to you any longer; I am now earning for myself," said he, with a flush of conscious responsibility. The parents, on consulting, decided to let Jay work out his own destiny; and from this begins the date of that career which took an obscure Western boy step by step up to the pinnacle of wealth and greatness. "Yes, I will earn for myself," he no doubt often exclaimed to himself that evening. Next day he was at his post in the store punctually, ready to perform any kind of work for which he felt strong enough; and as day by day he faithfully discharged his duties, his employer became more and more attached to him, taught him book-keeping, for which he evinced a remarkable taste, and otherwise sought to instruct him in many things he failed to learn at school.

After some time Mr. Hubbard's partner left him to go home, and Hubbard himself fell sick, leaving the store entirely in charge of young Cooke. The business, of course, was not large, but such as it was Jay found himself equal to the task of attending it. When he closed the store in the evenings he repaired with the keys and the day's receipts to his sick employer, upon whom he waited as a nurse till bed time. He had lived in the employment of Mr. Hubbard for eleven months, when a Mr. Seymour, who was anxious to try his fortune by mercantile investments in St. Louis, prevailed upon Jay to accompany him as clerk and book-keeper. He left his original employer with a reputation for talent and integrity, and, with some reluctance to let him leave on the part of his family, he started for St. Louis. He was now in his fourteenth year, a smart, sprightly, ingenious lad, desirous of studying for no profession, but very ambitious to excel in mercantile business. Seymour invested his money in a concern which failed to realize his expectations; he anticipated large returns, not finding which, and being of a roving, restless disposition, he left St. Louis after a stay of about nine months, and, together with Jay, returned to Sandusky. Jay went to stop at his father's house to await the next turn in the wheel of fortune, not doubting in his sanguine temper but that his chance was bound to come in due course. At this time he fell in with a gentleman of collegiate attainments, who indoctrinated him into the mysteries of algebra and the higher mathematical sciences. Thus was Jay quietly but effectually preparing himself for the *role* he was afterwards destined to play. Being well versed in figures, and having a mind singularly well adapted for the accurate calculation of difficult arithmetical problems, he learned finance by intuition, and mastered its most complicated branches.

But it takes more than one or two chapters to detail and do justice to the career of Jay Cooke.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KELLEY'S WEEKLY,

KELLEY'S WEEKLY,
KELLEY'S WEEKLY,
A JOURNAL OF THE TIMES,
READY EARLY THIS MORNING,
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READY EARLY THIS MORNING,
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
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After many unavoidable delays, we are enabled to announce the appearance of

KELLEY'S WEEKLY,

an illustrated journal of sixteen pages folio, filled with beautiful engravings, the best work of America's best artists; interesting and exciting stories; a column of funny things; something about the world in general; musical and dramatic criticisms; lecture announcements, etc. etc. On the first page will be found a life-like representation of the

LATE COLLISION IN THE EAST RIVER,
OFF THE BATTERY,

which resulted in loss of life.

Among the numerous original designs in this number is a series of cuts by H. L. STEPHENS, showing how MARK TWAIN was manipulated in the

TURKISH BATH

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KING THEODORE
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the obstinate Potentate who has been keeping the English people in a sort of Irish stew for a long time. The likeness is a copy of the picture which the tawny magnate had the impudence to

SEND TO QUEEN VICTORIA

at the time he asked

FOR HER HAND IN MARRIAGE.

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MAXIMILIAN'S GRAVE,

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TWO STORIES

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One of these is the strange and thrilling story of a German student, who has daily communications with

BEELZEBUB,

discusses philosophical questions with him, and learns many curious things. He undergoes a complete metamorphosis, and in time is

BURIED ALIVE!

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and details the exciting adventures of a young Australian fortune hunter. The cut which illustrates the first chapters of this story is a most exquisite work of art.

It will contain also a list of the presents awarded in Kelley's grand North American

GIFT CONCERT.

In the columns of

KELLEY'S WEEKLY

will be found no vulgarity, no obscenity, no profanity. It shall be a paper which the most careful parent will be glad to take home to his children. Not only shall all objectionable matter be excluded from its Literary and Editorial Departments, but no advertisements of a doubtful kind will be published on any terms.

On SATURDAY, Feb. 8, 1868,

WE WILL DISTRIBUTE

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS

Of the Profits, in Shares, including One Hundred Thousand Dollars in Greenbacks, to our patrons.

ONE SHARE RETURNED TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

One share cash, $20,000; One share cash, $10,000; One share cash, $4000; One share cash, $3000; One share cash, $200; Five shares cash, $1000 each, $5000; Ten shares cash, $500 each, $5000; Twenty shares cash, $400 each, $4000; Twenty shares cash, $300 each, $6000; Twenty shares cash, $200 each, $4000; One Hundred shares cash, $100 each, $10,000; One Hundred shares cash, $50 each, $5000; One Hundred shares cash, $20 each, $2000; One Thousand shares cash, $10 each, $10,000; One Thousand shares cash, $5 each, $5000; One Thousand shares cash, $1 each, $1000; 50 Sewing Machines, $75 each, $3750; 50 Pianos, $600 each, $30,000; 25 Melodeons, $150 each, $3750; 200 Gents' Gold Watches, $125 each, $25,000; 200 Ladies' Gold Watches, $100 each, $20,000; 200 Hunting-case Silver Watches, $65 each, $13,000; 200 Hunting-case Silver Watches, $40 each, $8000; 5 Sets of Diamonds, $1500 each, $7500; 10 Diamond Rings, $500 each, $5000.

AND OTHER GIFTS AMOUNTING TO $231,000.

A Committee of well-known citizens, to be chosen by the subscribers will distribute on SATURDAY, February 8, 1868, the above-named shares. The Committee's report will be published in KELLEY'S WEEKLY, and sent to all agents.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED

From November 4, 1866, to October 31, 1867.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$660,696 90	
On Fire Risks	153,390 11	
		$813,687 01
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1866		336,305 00
		$1,149,992 01

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF

As earned from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$600,803 79	
On Fire Risks	126,342 51	
		$743,146 30
Interest during the same period, Salvages, etc.		105,445 09
		$848,591 39

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,

During the year, as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$393,434 11	
Fire Losses	68,854 95	
Return Premiums	52,828 87	
Reinsurances	40,935 54	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	40,690 72	
Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, etc.	20,615 59	
Expenses, etc.	17,092 43	
		$608,545 21
		$240,046 18

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$201,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 30
50,000	United States 7 3 10 Per Cent Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	201,900 00
$1,101,400	par. Market value	$1,102,802 50
	Cost $1,089,679 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,133 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	43,334 36
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5076 00 Estimated value	3,017 00
Cash in Bank		$103,017 10
Cash in Drawer		98 51
		103,315 62
		$1,507,605 15

PHILADELPHIA, November 18, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State tax.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1863, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the Dividend whereof it is evidence.

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11 15 18t

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1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

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All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

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Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

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Manufacturer of Poudrette,
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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867, $2,553,146 18.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 99
Premiums	1,206,432 19
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,481 18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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OF
NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267 80

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William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
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John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000.

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

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Thomas MacKellar,	N. B. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,
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THE NEW YORK OPERATIC STRIKE.

The Chorus Singers in Revolt—Scenes at their Favorite Restaurant—A Babel of Many Broken Tongues—Cavatinas, Scenas, Ariettas, and Rondos.

The chorus at the Academy of Music are on a strike. Yes, for forty-eight hours they have struck, and to-day they say they are determined to continue striking until the last armed Maretzek expires, not for their altars and their fires, but for bread and cheese. As the case at present stands the prospect for future opera looks rather slim, unless Manager Max and recalcitrant chorus singers come to a pacific arrangement. The chorus singers, to the number of fifty have been employed since the beginning of the opera season at the rate of of twenty dollars a week for five performances, including attendance at mid-day rehearsals, for which it has not been the custom of opera managers to pay, as rehearsals were always supposed to be part of the performance. The details of the strike which were given in yesterday morning's *World* exclusively it is only necessary to refer to. A few minutes before the time assigned on the bills for the performance of the opera of *Romeo and Giulietta* to begin, the chorus singers assembled in solemn conclave behind the mystic curtain of the Academy and there and then resolved, with many high reservations, that they would not join in the gladsome chants assigned them, unless that impressario Max in vulgar terms came down and paid to them sums of filthy lucre or base greenbacks to the tune of fifteen dollars per human being of the chorus, male and female. And with many high oaths and with solemn purpose engraved on the salients of each Italian, French, German, and Spanish face, did this band pledge themselves to be true, bold, and firm "until death do them part," or Max Maretzek gave in and acknowledged the corn, the audience in the mean while waiting patiently in the auditorium, for some signs of life from the dumb orchestra. But no sign came, for Maretzek, fearing that if he gave way to the demand of the chorus singers for services performed at rehearsals he would then have to comply with the prospective demand of the orchestra, who were waiting in the leash, to strike like the chorus singers, for the green graves of their sires. He therefore refused to comply with the demand most vigorously, but offered as a soothing compromise, to each and every chorus-singer, the sum of five dollars in the current greenbacks of the season, for the labor at rehearsals performed by them. Then did the chorus singers threaten the lives of any choristers who, untrue to their most solemn league and covenant, would dare to accept the base five dollars from Maretzek. The audience were turned away, their money being refunded, and "Romeo" failed to carol his passionate feelings to Miss Hauck, the "Juliet" of the evening. Last night the opera of the *Favorita* was announced to be sung, but the chorus, in the language of the venerated P. R., did not come to time. The *Three Mon'et Grutti*, at the Bowery Theatre, could not be more immovable than they were. Nearly all the seats for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings had been disposed of, and as the money had to be refunded, there was at once a net loss of six thousand dollars to Mr. Maretzek, who has labered under great difficulties in producing the new opera, with costly scenery and appointments, besides the money which was to have been received additionally for tickets and reserved seats. And thus stands the case at present: No Chorus, no Opera.

Last evening our reporter visited a saloon where these chorus singers do most congregate—a wine shop and restaurant in the Third avenue, near the Academy—no matter where. It is kept by an Italian, and with the warm, passionate love of dirt and grease common to some persons who hail from that land of song and macaroni, the saloon was in an admirable state of confusion and gleorious disorder. There were portraits of the various operatic celebrities hanging around the walls, Alboni, Grisi, Miolan, Carvalho, Roger, the great tenor, Rubini, Karl Formes, Jenny Lind, Mazzoleni, Piccolomini, and many more birds of song. A few tables, with dirty table cloths, around which squads of the chorus singers sat, some eating and drinking, some partaking of the festive if not intoxicating Lachryma Christi and Vino Vermouth at seventy-five cents to a dollar a bottle, others playing cards and dominoes, with gutteral exclamations in a foreign tongue, and several others regaling themselves and their listeners with snatches of operatic melodies. The keeper of the wine shop dispensed now and then to his customers, as the orders came, eatables and drinkables with gusto and alacrity, and a sickening soupy smell came from the kitchen.

Four men sat around a table, on which was placed a huge turkey boiled in oil, flanked by a smoking tureen of soup, in which substance floated square cut particles of coarse bread. Of these four one or two were Italians from the sunny town of Naples, with fine mustaches, black eyes, tawny skin, and seedy clothes, well greased according to the Italian standard. The third was a Frenchman, bald headed, his forehead extending from the eyebrows to the rear portion of his skull, between the ears. The third was a German chorus singer, originally from the pleasant little town of *Hockemockunatertuyvelam Rhine*. These four men comprised the Party of Action of the chorus singers. As our reporter entered, the festive German, who had the air and manner of a reformed rough, took a piece of bread in his fingers (gazing at it with profound emotion, and after a few moments contemplating it, puts it to his mouth, and the bread disappears) and commenced the song of "Glaucus" in *Ione*, in which the Party of Action joined as they came to the chorus.

Reformed Rough (with wine-glass uplifted):—
"Never mind Maretzek, let a *kleine* bit;
Come on! interweave for me a wreath with grapes and vine leaves!
Girded with jugs and goblets,
I shall ascend to the summit of Helicon.
Long live Bacchus, the King of Gods!
Hymns and incense to fair Venus!
Let him who fancies, sing of shields and curiasses
And of the ire and havoc of the warlike God.
I fight but amongst the beauties, and surrounded by goblets
I choose to fall drunk, but not dead.
When I hold the jug in my hand, I cannot envy the sceptre of a king.
Some think the thirst for gold is holy,
The thirst for wine is holy to me.
Party of Action. (*Chorus*) Oh nevare mind, Maretzeck, we'll get ovare ze
Dooble truble, Jordan am ze
Hard road to trav-a-a-a-l."
All. (*Chorus.*) Venus and Bacchus are our gods.
We gather the bloom of life,
Hymns and perfume to Venus and Bacchus!
Long live the Falernian wine! Love forever!

"I tell ye, boys," said the reformed rough, "we ka-a-nt stand this theory of te-i dollars a week. If the American pe-e-ple won't stand by the Eytalien Operer why d-o-o-n't they s-a-a-y so and giv it up? That's wat I want ter know?"

"*Ah, Ciel!*" said the little Frenchman, "in *le grand ville d'Autriche* in Vienne it was mooch differant—there was ze enzhoymong and v-a-r-e lettle work. But ze gr-r-a-a-nde Amerakaun people vill not pay ze price of ze opera like ze do in belle France or le grande ville d'Autriche. Helas! Ze Grand Duchesse!"

(Chorus in the back part of the room, the singers coming forward joyously, with greasy cards in their hands, singing).

Au diable la consigne!
Et vive l'amour!
Tant pis! en ce jour
Bravoure is consigne,
Obeissons a l'amour!

Big Eytealian sings (his voice resounding throughout the lofty, but greasy apartment). Where can Signor Cospetto be gone. We sent him to have the grand explanation with Maretzeck an hour ago, (Sings, his eyes filled with tears, wise cup, covered with vine leaves, upheld:—

He does not return!
Alas! in its anguish
My poor heart is sinking.
My soul's fill'd with terror.
Will he ne'er return?
Ah, where does he wander;
Whilst lonely I ponder?
I dare not complain,
But I call in vain!
Alas! where now does he wander!
Will he ne'er return?
In grief I'm concealing
This desolate feeling,
Did he know my woe—

(*Chorus without*)—
Venus and Bacchus are our gods.
We gather the bloom of life,
Hymns and perfume to Venus and Bacchus!
Long live the Rudesheimer! Ten dollars a week—Bah!

At a late hour, when our reporter left, the strikers were still quaffing the golden Falernian and cheap Rhine wein, resolving to deprive the great American people of operatic music sooner than accede to Maretzek.—*N. Y. World yesterday.*

—The Hon. Joshua Hill, the great Union leader of Georgia during the war, was very favorably considered at one time within a fortnight for Solicitor of Internal Revenue; but as it is desirable to give the place to some one who can hold it permanently, his name was dropped when it was learned that he will be strongly pressed for United States Senator from his State when reconstruction is accomplished.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Emperor's Speech.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The Senate and Corps Legislatif assembled yesterday. The Emperor Napoleon made the following speech:—

The necessity of resuming the discussion of important laws has obliged me to call you together earlier than usual. Recent events have further caused me to experience the wish of availing myself of your sagacity and your assistance. Since you separated vague disquietudes have arisen to affect the public mind of Europe, and restrict the movements of industry and commercial transactions in all quarters. Notwithstanding the declarations of my government, which has never varied from a pacific attitude, the belief has been spread that a modification in the internal system of Germany must become a means of conflict.

This uncertainty could not exist longer. It is necessary to accept frankly the changes which have taken place on the other side of the Rhine, and to proclaim that so long as our interests, or our dignity shall not be threatened, we will not interfere in the transformation effected by the wish of the population. The disquiet that has been displayed is difficult of explanation at a period in which France has offered to the world the most imposing spectacle of conciliation and peace. The Universal Exposition, where nearly all the sovereigns of Europe have attended, where the representatives of the laboring classes of all countries have met, has drawn closer the ties of fraternity between the nations.

It has disappeared, but its traces will leave a deep impression upon our age, for, after having majestically risen, the exhibition has not only shone with a momentary brilliance; it has destroyed a host of prejudices and of errors, the shackles of labor and intelligence, and the barriers between the different peoples, as well as the different classes of international hatreds. These are what the Exhibition has cast behind it; but these incontestable pledges of concord do not allow us to dispense with improving the military institutions of France. It is the imperious duty of every government to follow progress, independently of circumstances, in all the elements which constitute the strength of a country, and it is for us a necessity to bring to perfection the military organization, as our weapons are the army and navy.

The project of law presented to the Legislative body divided equally between the citizens the charges of recruitments. That system had appeared so absolute that measures have been adopted to diminish its bearing. Since then I have thought it advisable to submit the important question to your further consideration. In fact this difficult problem cannot be too carefully investigated, as it touches great and contradictory interests. My government will propose, now, arrangements, which are only simple modifications of the laws of 1832, but which achieve the object I have always had in view—the reduction of the effective strength of the army during peace, and its increase during war.

You will examine this as well as the organization of the National Guard Mobile, under the impression of that patriotic idea that the stronger we are the more certain will be the assurance of peace. The efforts of us all to preserve peace, seemed, for a moment, in danger from the revolutionary legislation prepared in broad daylight, which threatened the Papal States. The Convention of September, not having been carried out, I have been compelled to send again our troops to Rome, to protect the power of the Holy See from Republican invaders.

Our conduct could not partake of anything hostile to the independence of Italy, and that nation, for a moment surprised, has not been long in understanding the dangers these revolutionary manifestations caused to monarchical principles, and the European order and calm is now almost entirely re-established in the States of the Church, and we may calculate the proximate time when our troops will be recalled. For us the Convention of September, 1815, exists, so long as it is not repealed. The relations of Italy to the Holy See interests the whole of Europe. We have proposed to the powers to settle these relations at a conference, and thus prevent new complications.

Attention has been turned to the Eastern question, from which the conciliatory spirit of the powers removes the irritating differences of opinion that existed between them in the pacification of Crete. I am happy to announce that they have agreed on two principal points, the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and the amelioration of the condition of the Christians.

Since the last session universal suffrage has been called upon to elect a third of the members of the Council Generaux. These elections have been carried out with calmness and independence, which have everywhere demonstrated the good feeling of the population. The journey I have made with the Empress to the east and north of France has afforded the opportunity for manifestations of sympathy which have touched me profoundly. I have been able to ascertain that nothing has been able to shake the confidence the people have placed in me, and the attachment they entertain towards my dynasty. For my part, I labor incessantly to anticipate their wishes.

The completion of the connecting roads was required by the agricultural classes of whose wants are the enlightened representative. It was an act of justice—I should almost say of gratitude—to satisfy this want, and an inquiry on a large scale is preparing. Its solution will be cared for by you in concert with my government to assure the success of this great measure, though the situation is undoubtedly not free from embarrassments. Industrial and commercial activity has slackened, uneasiness is general in Europe, and is in great part due to apprehensions which the good understanding prevailing between the powers will cause to disappear.

The harvest is not good; dearness is inevitable, and free trade can alone secure supplies and lower prices. But if these causes prevent the revenue completely balancing the estimates of the Budget, the provisions of the laws of finance should not be modified, and we may foresee the period when a reduction of taxation may be taken into consideration.

The session will be divided by the examination of laws, of which I took the initiative in January last. The time that has elapsed has not altered my convictions respecting the utility of these reforms. Doubtless the introduction of new liberties exposes the public mind to excitement and dangerous impulses; but to render them powerless, I count at the same time upon the common sense of the country, on the progress of morality, in firmness of suppression when required, in the energy and authority of the ruling powers.

Let us, then, follow up the works which we have undertaken together. For fifteen years we have shared the same idea—to uphold, above controversies and hostile passions, our fundamental laws which the popular voice has sanctioned, but at the same time to to develop liberal constitutions without weakening the principle of authority. Let us not cease to spread around us the comforts of liberty, the prompt completion of our means of instruction, to render access to justice less expensive by simplifying legal procedure, and to adopt every measure that will render prosperous the social condition of the great masses.

If with me you become convinced that this path is that of real progress and civilization, let us advance in that agreement of views and sentiments, which is a precious guarantee of public welfare. You will I trust, vote laws which will be submitted to you that will contribute to the greatness, wealth and happiness of the country. For my own part you may rest assured I will uphold firmly the power conferred on me, for no obstacle nor unjust opposition will shake either my courage or my faith in the future.

The Defenses of Rome.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Experienced engineers have laid out, and the Pontifical troops are actively engaged in building substantial works of defense at all the approaches to Rome, and these fortifications are rapidly approaching completion.

The Coming Conferences—The United States Invited to Participate.

PARIS, Nov. 20—Evening.—It is reported that the American Minister, General Dix, has proposed to the Emperor, that the United States be represented in the coming General Conferences, and that the Emperor approves their admission to the Congress, as one of the great Powers.

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PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1867.

Sealed proposals from responsible parties will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, December 7, for the delivery of (3000) three thousand cords of well-seasoned, sound, and merchantable HARD WOOD, 4 feet long, and split to the ordinary size of cord wood.

The contractor to keep the wood on hand at a convenient point, and deliver it—on orders from this office—at any place in the city, in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

An inspector will be designated on the part of the Government to examine and measure the wood as delivered, and such as does not conform to the specifications above will be rejected.

The names of two responsible persons signed, in their own hand, to a statement that they will become securities in case the contract is awarded to the bidder, must accompany each proposal.

Bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by himself and both his sureties, will be required of the successful bidder.

Payments for wood received will be made monthly, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose.

The successful bidder must hold himself in readiness to commence delivery on the 15th December next.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General for instructions before awarding contract.

Bidders will address proposals to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for Wood," and are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
11 19 ts Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 20, 1867.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received by the undersigned, at No. 1103 GIRARD Street, third floor, or directed to Post Office Box 1338, in this city, until 10 A. M., Nov. 23, 1867, for furnishing the United States troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware, Del., with

FRESH BEEF

of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow. Also,

CORNED BEEF

of the best quality and the usual corning pieces. The said Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, etc., at Fort Delaware, Del., in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Commanding Officer at Fort Delaware, and to continue in force six months, commencing on the 1st day of December, 1867, or such less time as the Commissary General shall direct, and subject to his approval.

Bidders will make separate proposals for each article, and in separate letters, and, upon acceptance of their bids, will give such security as may be required for the faithful performance of their agreement.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef, etc."

C. L. KILBURN,
11 20 3t Bvt. Brigadier-General A. C. G. S.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.
MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VARIETY, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.
Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.
All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
3 5 tuths] No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

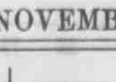
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.
STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1231 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [8 7 thstu

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.
No. 18 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. [2 14]

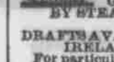
SHIPPING

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 26 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY, N. Y. Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT Street.

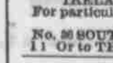


PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO BOSTON.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 3 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily, at 3 o'clock P. M (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc, etc.
For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
6 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.



NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street,
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
Jas. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1



FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street, Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 14 South Wharves.
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 14 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands,
Office A. A. Q. M. and D. C. State of Georgia,
ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 5, 1867.

Will be sold at Auction, on the premises, at AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, NOV. 28, 1867, the Land and Buildings known as the AUGUSTA MACHINE WORKS AND LOT, together with

TWELVE CITY LOTS.

This property consists of one tract of land, which the Augusta canal runs through diagonally, bounded north by D'Antignac street, east by Jackson street, south by Adams street, and west by Campbell street—its northern and southern lines being about six hundred and ninety feet, and its eastern and western lines about three hundred and ninety-two feet, on which are situated one three-story brick building, 100 feet by 50 feet; one brick foundry, 150 feet by 52 feet; and several smaller buildings.

Eleven (11) city lots, situated on the south side of Adams street, between Campbell and Jackson streets, designated in numbers on the plan of the city of Augusta, made by William Phillips, as 17, 19, 21, 18, 20, 22, 28, 26, 24, 23, and 25.

One triangular lot of 132 feet front, on the south side of Fenwick street, between the Augusta canal and "Hight's Foundry."

The machine works, lot, and buildings will be sold together, the city lots separately.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold four (4) frame buildings, 100 feet by 41 feet, and one (1) frame building, 29 by 15 feet, situated on the grounds of the Richmond County Academy, Telfair street.

For further particulars in regard to this property, inquire at this office and that of Brevet Colonel M. L. Ehlers, corner of Green and Jackson streets, Augusta, Georgia, where the plans of the property can be seen.

Terms cash for all the property except the machine works and lot, one half of which will be required cash, and the balance in four months.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

C. T. WATSON,
A. A. Q. M. and D. C.,
Bureau R., F., and A. L.
11 11 15t

UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER STORES AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1867.

Will be sold at LINCOLN DEPOT, under the direction of Brevet Colonel A. P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, December 2, at 10 A. M., a lot of Quartermaster Stores, rated as unserviceable, consisting in part of—

200 wagons,	19 saddles, McC., etc.,
50 wagon wheels,	30,000 lbs. old tongue irons,
28 wagon and B. S. whips,	103 blankets,
78 ambulance springs,	4 sets cartharness,
39 saws, hand, buck, etc.,	16 sets and L. and wheel mule do.,
64 straps, breast, choke, etc.,	39 sets ambulance do.,
5 cook ranges,	19 sets lead do, do.,
1098 H. and M. collars,	500 lbs. assorted rope,
114 feet large and small hose,	5 paulins,
114 office chairs,	21 picks,
569 chains, breast traces, etc.,	29 spades,
55 bridles, riding, wagon, etc.,	64 L. and S. handle shovels,
	24 kettles, camp, iron, etc.,
	32 anvils, together with carpenters', saddlers', blacksmiths', and other tools.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Property must be removed within ten days from day of sale.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.
11 2 16t Bvt. Brig.-General, U. S. Army.

SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING, ETC.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 18 STATE STREET, NEW YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on MONDAY, the 25th day of November, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following articles:—

35,163½ Pairs Shoulder Scales,
72 Great Coats, damaged.
30 Yards Buckram.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, 10 per cent. down at time of sale.

The goods to be removed within five days from date of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Brevet Brigadier-General, and
11 19 5t Quartermaster United States Army.

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N. W. Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,
Have opened a large lot of very superior
TABLE DAMASKS
Which they offer at $1·25 and $1·50 per yard.
These goods are from forced sales by the Importers, and will be found superior in quality and style to the same class of goods usually sold in auction.
Also, a very cheap lot of LINEN SHEETINGS, reduced from $2 to $1·25, and from $2·25 to $1·50 per yard.
Also, 40 and 45-inch PILLOW LINEN, reduced from $1 to 75 cents, and from $1·15 to 87½ cents.
Also, a lot of ALL LINEN HUCKABACK, reduced from 30 cents to 22½ cents.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
9 6] No. 104 JONES' Alley.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 505 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES.
On Monday Morning,
November 25, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a general assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [11 21 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF 10,000 DOZEN HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
On Friday Morning,
Nov. 22, on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock—
Full lines of women's and children's cotton hose, white and brown, in half regular and full regular.
Full lines of women's and children's fleeced hose, white and brown.
Full lines of men's half hose, white, brown, mixed, and fancy.
Full lines of children's white merino socks.
Full lines of do. do. do ¾ hose and hose.
Full lines of women's white merino hose.
Full lines of misses', ladies', and men's lined Berlin gloves.
Full lines of misses', ladies', and men's fleecy-lined lisle thread gloves.
Full lines of misses', ladies', and men's cloth gloves.
Full lines of ladies' and men's buck gloves and gauntlets.
Also, shirts and drawers, travelling shirts, zephyr goods, clothing, umbrellas, hoop-skirts, ties, etc. 18

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
November 22, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [11 16 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
November 25, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [11 19 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
November 26, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc. [11 20 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers. h

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141
S. FOURTH Street,

Sale of Medical Books, including the Library of the late WILLIAM H. HAZARD, M. D. Also Electrical Machines, Galvanic Batteries, Microscopes, Cases Specimens Materia Medica, Surgical Instruments, Secretary Book Case, Book Cases, Surgeon's Operating Chair, Office Table, etc., on FRIDAY Afternoon, November 22, at 4 o'clock. [11 20 3t

SALE OF FOREIGN BOOKS
Consignment of Mr. Edward Lumley, London.
On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Afternoons, November 25, 26, 27, at 4 o'clock, including many scarce and curious works in English, French, Greek, Latin, German, and Italian languages. [11 21 4t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. (Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Pancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers.)

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF GERMANTOWN FANCY KNIT GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, ETC., by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Friday Morning,
November 22, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found a large and desirable assortment of new and seasonable goods, worthy the attention of the city jobbing and retail trade. [11 20 3t

VERY LARG

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

Classification of Members.

The first session of the Fortieth Congress commenced on the 4th of March, 1867. It subsequently adjourned to the 3d of July, and again adjourned to the 21st November.

The following is a classified list of members, Republicans in roman, opposition in italics:—

Senate.

Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, President.
John W. Forney, of Pennsylvania, Secretary.

	Term Ex.		Term Ex.
MAINE.		OHIO.	
Lot M. Morrill	1869	Benj. F Wade	1869
W. P. Fessenden	1871	John Sherman	1873
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		INDIANA.	
Aaron H. Cragin	1871	*Thomas A. Hendricks*	1869
James W. Patterson	1873	*Oliver P. Morton*	1873
VERMONT.		ILLINOIS.	
George F. Edmunds	1869	Richard Yates	1871
Justin S. Morrill	1873	Lyman Trumbull	1873
MASSACHUSETTS.		MICHIGAN.	
Charles Sumner	1869	Zach. Chandler	1869
Henry Wilson	1871	Jacob M. Howard	1871
RHODE ISLAND.		WISCONSIN.	
William Sprague	1869	*James R. Doolittle*	1869
Henry B. Anthony	1871	Timothy O. Howe	1873
CONNECTICUT.		MINNESOTA.	
James Dixon	1869	Alex. Ramsey	1869
Orris S. Ferry	1873	*Daniel S. Norton*	1871
NEW YORK.		IOWA.	
Edwin D. Morgan	1869	James W. Grimes	1871
Roscoe Conkling	1873	James Harlan	1873
NEW JERSEY.		MISSOURI.	
F. T. Freilnghuysen	1869	John S. Henderson	1869
Alex. G. Cattell	1871	Charles D. Drake	1875
PENNSYLVANIA.		KANSAS.	
Charles R. Buckalew	1869	Edmund G. Ross	1871
Simon Cameron	1873	Samuel C. Pomeroy	1874
DELAWARE.		NEBRASKA.	
James A. Bayard	1869	Thomas W. Tipton	1869
Willard Saulsbury	1871	John M. Thayer	1871
MARYLAND.		NEVADA.	
Reverdy Johnson	1869	William M. Stewart	1869
*Philip F. Thomas**	1873	James W. Nye	1873
WEST VIRGINIA.		CALIFORNIA.	
Peter G. Van Winkle	1869	John Conness	1869
Waitman T. Willey	1871	Cornelius Cole	1873
KENTUCKY.		OREGON.	
James Guthrie	1871	George H. Williams	1871
Garrett Davis	1873	Henry W. Corbett	1873
TENNESSEE.		COLORADO.	
David T. Patterson	1869	John Evans	
Joseph S. Fowler	1871	Jerome B. Chaffee	

* Not admitted.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans.....42 | Opposition.....12

House of Representatives.

Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, Speaker.
Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, Clerk.

MAINE.
1. John Lynch.
2. Sidney Perham.
3. James G. Blaine.
4. John A. Peters.
5. Frederick A. Pike.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1. Jacob H. Ela.
2. Aaron F. Stevens.
3. Jacob Benton.

VERMONT.
1. Fred. E. Woodbridge.
2. Luke P. Poland.
3. Worthington C. Smith

MASSACHUSETTS.
1. Thomas D. Eliot.
2. Oakes Ames.
3. Gnery Twitchell.
4. Samuel Hooper.
5. Benj. F. Butler.
6. Nathaniel P. Banks.
7. George S. Boutwell.
8. John D. Baldwin.
9. Wm. B. Washburn.
10. Henry L. Dawes.

RHODE ISLAND.
1. Thomas A. Jenckes.
2. Nathan F. Dixon.

CONNECTICUT.
1. *Richard D. Hubbard.*
2. *Julius Hotchkiss.*
3. H. H. Starkweather.
4. *William H. Barnum.*

NEW YORK.
1. *Stephen Taber.*
2. *Demas Barnes.*
3. *Wm. E. Robinson.*
4. *John Fox.*
5. *John Morrissey.*
6. *Thomas E. Stewart.*
7. *John W. Chanler.*
8. *James Brooks.*
9. *Fernando Wood.*
10. Wm. H. Robertson.
11. Charles H. Van Wyck.
12. John H. Ketcham.
13. Thomas Cornell.
14. *John F. L. Pruyn.*
15. John A. Griswold.
16. Orange Ferris.
17. Calvin T. Hulbard.
18. James M. Marvin.
19. William G. Fields.
20. Addison H. Laflin.
21. Alexander H. Bailey.
22. John C. Churchill.
23. Dennis McCarthy.
24. Theodore M. Pomeroy.
25. William E. Kelsey.
26. William S. Lincoln.
27. Hamilton Ward.
28. Lewis Selye.
29. Burt Van Horn.
30. *James M. Humphrey.*
31. Henry Van Aernam.

NEW JERSEY.
1. William Moore.
2. *Charles Haight.*
3. *Charles Sidgreaves.*
4. John Hill.
5. George A. Halsey.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1. *Samuel J. Randall.*
2. Charles O'Neill.
3. Leonard Myers.
4. William L. Kelley.
5. Caleb N. Taylor.
6. *Benj. M. Boyer.*
7. John M. Broomall.
8. *J. Lawrence Getz.*
9. Thaddeus Stevens.
10. Henry B. Cake.
11. *Daniel M. Van Auken.*
12. *George W. Woodward.*
13. Ulysses Mercur.
14. George F. Miller.
15. *Adam J. Glossbrenner.*
16. William H. Koontz.
17. Daniel J. Morrell.
18. Stephen F. Wilson.
19. Glenni W. Schofield.
20. Darwin A. Finney.
21. John Covode.
22. James K. Moorhead.
23. Thomas Williams.
24. George V. Lawrence.

DELAWARE.
1. *John A. Nicholson.*

MARYLAND.
1. *Hiram McCullough.*
2. *Stephenson Archer.*
3. *Charles E. Phelps.*
4. Francis Thomas.
5. *Frederick Stone.*

WEST VIRGINIA.
1. Chester D. Hubbard.
2. Benjamin M. Kitchen.
3. Daniel Polsley.

KENTUCKY.
1. *Lawrence S. Trimble.*
2. *John Young Brown.*
3. *Jacob S. Colladay.*
4. *J. Proctor Knott.*
5. *Asa P. Grover.*
6. *Thomas L. Jones.*
7. *James B. Beck.*
8. *George M. Adams.*
9. *John D. Young.*

TENNESSEE.
1. Roderick R. Butler.
2. Horace Maynard.

TENNESSEE (cont'd).
3. William B. Stokes.
4. James Mullins.
5. John Trimble.
6. Samuel M. Arnell.
7. Isaac R. Hawkins.
8. David A. Nunn.

OHIO.
1. Benj. Eggleston.
2. *Samuel F. Cary.*
3. Robert C. Schenck.
4. William Lawrence.
5. *William Mungen.*
6. Reader W. Clarke.
7. Samuel Shellabarger.
8. Cornelius S. Hamilton.
9. Ralph P. Buckland.
10. James M. Ashley.
11. John T. Wilson.
12. *Philadel. Van Trump.*
13. *George W. Morgan.*
14. Mario M. Walker.
15. Tobias A. Plants
16. John A. Bingham.
17. Ephraim R. Eckley.
18. Rufus P. Spaulding.
19. Jam s A. Garfield.

INDIANA.
1. *William E. Niblack.*
2. *Michael C. Kerr.*
3. Morton C. Hunter.
4. *William S. Holman.*
5. George W. Julian.
6. John Coburn.
7. Henry D. Washburn.
8. Godlove S. Orth.
9. Schuyler Colfax.
10. William Williams.
11. John P. C. Shanks.

ILLINOIS.
At L. John A. Logan.
1. Norman B. Judd.
2. John F. Farnsworth.
3. Elihu B. Washburne.
4. Abner C. Harding.
5. Ebon C. Ingersoll.
6. Burton C. Cook.
7. Henry P. H. Bromwell.
8. Shelby M. Cullom.
9. *Lewis W. Ross.*
10. *Albert G. Barr.*
11. *Samuel S. Marshall.*
12. John Baker.
13. Green B. Raum.

MICHIGAN.
1. Fernando C. Beaman.
2. Charles Upson.
3. Austin Blair.
4. Thomas W. Ferry.
5. Row. E Trowbridge.
6. John F. Driggs.

WISCONSIN.
1. Halbert E. Paine.
2. Benjamin F. Hopkins.
3. Amasa Cobb.
4. *Charles A. Eldridge.*
5. Philetus Sawyer.
6. Cad. C. Washburn.

MINNESOTA.
1. William Windom.
2. Ignatius Donnelly.

IOWA.
1. James F. Wilson.
2. Hiram Price.
3. William B. Allison.
4. William Loughridge.
5. Greenville M. Dodge.
6. Asahel W. Hubbard.

MISSOURI.
1. William A. Pile.
2. Carman A. Newcomb.
3. *James R. McCormick.*
4. John J. Gravelly.
5. Joseph W. McClurg.
6. Robert T. Van Horn.
7. Benjamin F. Loan.
8. John F. Benjamin.
9. George W. Anderson.

KANSAS.
1. Sidney Clarke.

NEBRASKA.
1. John Taffe.

NEVADA.
1. Delos R. Ashley.

CALIFORNIA.
1. *Samuel B. Axtell.*
2. William Higby.
3. *James A. Johnson.*

OREGON.
1. Rufus Mallory

COLORADO.
1. George M. Chilcott.

DELEGATES.

ARIZONA.
Coles Bashford.

DAKOTAH.
Walter A. Burleigh.

IDAHO.
E. D. Holbrook.

MONTANA.
James M. Cavanaugh.

NEW MEXICO.
Charles P. Cleaver.

UTAH.
William H Hooper.

WASHINGTON.
Alvin Flanders.

*WYOMING.
James C. Casement.

* Not admitted.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans.....144 | Opposition.....51

Romance of Menotti Garibaldi.

Menotti Garibaldi—the hero of the hour—has had as romantic a birth as could be desired. He was born 16th of September, 1840, at a miserable shanty situated on the Pampas of La Plata, when his father, and his mother too, battled for the Republic of Rio Grande. Garibaldi had gone during the morning to a beighboring town to purchase clothes for the mother and the expected little stranger. On his return he heard the new-born's voice, and, kissing his young wife, took the baby in his arms. "What shall we call him?" said the mother. "Menotti," replied the father; "better the name of a mariyr to liberty than a saint's." Menotti was born with a scar on his head, caused by his mother, while pregnant, having been thrown from her horse, after fighting her way, revolver in hand, when surrounded by enemies. Surprised almost a few days after her accouchement by an attack from the enemy, she wrapped Menotti in his father's cloak, and, but half-dressed herself, jumped into the saddle, strapping the child across it, and galloped to the forest, pursued by the enemy, to meet her husband and his companions in arms. Since then Menotti has shared the reward his father holds out to his followers—hunger, thirst, want, and marching night and day. He is always calm and smiling; he is of the middle height, large shoulders, full of courage and boldness—a stoical soul in an iron body.—*London Court Journal.*

—The oldest couple in Ohio are Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, at Ironton. He is 110 and she 107. They get mad at each other every little while and threaten to obtain divorces. The other day the dame refused to sew on a shirt button for her spouse, when he indignantly inquired "if he had got to live so all his life?"

FINANCIAL.

500 MILES OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Running West from Omaha

Across the Continent,

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by any other company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that

THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE

to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WORK HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE, MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WHOLE LINE IS NOW IN RUNNING ORDER, AND MORE LABORERS ARE NOW EMPLOYED UPON IT THAN EVER BEFORE. More than

Forty Million Dollars in Money

Have already been expended by the two powerful companies that have undertaken the enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution.

The Union Pacific Company therefore offer their First Mortgage Bonds to the public with the assurance that they represent one of the largest and most valuable corporate properties in the world. The first question asked by an investor is, "Are the bonds safe?" The second, "Are they profitable?" To answer, in brief—

1. The early completion of the whole line is as certain as any future business event can be.

2. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3. The net earnings of the sections already finished are *several times greater* than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

4. The Union Pacific Railroad Bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

5. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the U. S. Government, and for which it takes a *second* lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

6. The fact that the U. S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third lien), may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

7. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to re-invest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

8. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at ninety cents on the dollar, and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than fifteen per cent. less than United States stocks.

9. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS whose principal is so amply provided for, and whose interest is so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the safest investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD

And are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third st.
DE HAVEN & BROTHERS, No. 40 S. Third street.
J. E. LEWARS & CO., S. Third street.
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

In Wilmington, Delaware, by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassau st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall st.,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the progress of the work, and resources for construction, etc., may be obtained of the Company's advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.

October 28, 1867. 11 7mwf

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
NOVEMBER 15, 1867.

Office of the FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, of the City of Philadelphia.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, of the city of Philadelphia, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the said Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 2458 FRANKFORD Road, in the city of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 2d day of December, A. D. 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement this day entered into by the Directors of said Company with the Directors of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Philadelphia, for the consolidation and merger of this Company, with all their corporate rights, powers, privileges and franchises, into and with the said Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company, of Philadelphia, according to the terms and conditions prescribed by said agreement; and a vote by ballot will then be taken for the adoption or rejection of said agreement.

By order of the Board of Directors.

11 21 th2t J. BINDER, President.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
NOVEMBER 18, 1867.

Office of the SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Second and Third streets Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the said Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 2458 Frankford road, in the City of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the second day of December, A. D. 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement this day entered into by the Directors of said Company with the Directors of the Frankford and Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company of the City of Philadelphia, for the consolidation and merger of the said last-named Company, with all their corporate rights, property, powers, privileges, and franchises, into and with the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia, according to the terms and conditions prescribed by said agreement; and a vote by ballot will then be taken for the adoption or rejection of said agreement.

By order of the Board of Directors.

11 21 th2t JACOB BINDER, President.

OPERA GLASSES.

A large and fine assortment of OPERA GLASSES in every style; BARBOU'S and other makes.

WILLIAM Y. McALLISTER,

11 1 fmwlmrp NO. 728 CHESNUT ST.

"IN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."—LINCOLN.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT
TO ERECT THE
GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR
INVALID SOLDIERS,
UNDER A SPECIAL
Charter from the State of Pennsylvania
PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National Home for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who, in their patriotism, have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness; who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the country poor-house or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED

By this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid towards the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's Headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.—Having labored for three years to erect a Home for our crippled veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New York Legislature, incorporating some one hundred of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen, and influence.

Very truly yours, CHARLES G. HALPINE.
(From the Postmaster-General of the United States.)

I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.

A. W. RANDALL.

Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment. BROWNE & SPALDING,
October 25, 1867. Nos. 563 and 570 Broadway.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.

HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden Lane, New York.
J. HERRMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome street, New York.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $500,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jewelry Establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spaulding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York. The world-renowned yacht "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan county, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.

There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

TO BE HELD
IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868,
AND ONE AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868,

On which latter occasion a committee of prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the management in making the distribution, to commence on Monday, February 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall.

$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS

Will be distributed among the ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following

SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

No.		
1.	1 Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2.	1 Splendid Farm (600 acres)	60,000
3.	1 Yacht, the famous "Henrietta"	50,000
4.	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
6.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
7.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings	15,000
8.	1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8 000
9.	1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10.	1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (large Diamonds)	7,000
11.	1 Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
13.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5000
14.	1 Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet Brooch and Earrings	5,000
15.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4 000
16.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	4,000
20.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22.	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26.	1 Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27.	1 Pearl Necklace	3,500
28.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3 000
29.	1 Diamond Cross	3,000
30.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,000
33.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36.	1 Diamond Brooch (in Silver)	3,000
37.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3 000
40.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42.	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44.	1 Pearl Breastpin, Earrings and Head Ornament	2,500
45.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46.	1 Diamond Cross	2,500
47.	1 Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,500
48.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
49.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50.	1 Diamond Cluster Stem Ring	1,500
51.	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52.	1 Diamond Cross	1,000
53.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Earrings	1,500
54.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
55.	1 Diamond Single Stone Studs	1,500
56.	1 Diamond Bracelet	1,500
57.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
58.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
59.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
60.	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
61.	1 Single Stone Ring	1,500
62.	1 Single Stone Pin	1,500
63.	1 Cluster Brooch	1,500
64.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	1,500
65.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	800
66.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	800
67.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
68.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Earrings, and Pin	800
69.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	800
70.	1 Diamond and Ruby Three Stone Ring	800
71.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
72.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	800
73.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
74.	1 Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
75.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
76.	1 Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
77.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
78.	1 Emerald Knob	500
79.	1 Pair Diamond and Ruby Earrings	500
80.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	400
81.	1 Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82.	1 Lady's Diamond Set Watch	400
83.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
84.	1 Gold Watch	300
85.	1 Diamond and Opal Ring	250
86.	1 Diamond and Single Stone Stud	150
87.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
88.	1 Diamond Three Stone Ring	150
89.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
90.	1 Pearl Scarf Pin	150
91.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	150
92.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
93.	1 Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	150
94.	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
95.	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Earrings	100
96.	1 Cameo Brooch	100
97.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	100
98.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	100
99.	1 Lady's Gold Watch	100
100.	1 Pearl Brooch and Earrings	100
101.	1 Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	100
102.	1 Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	50
103.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
104.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
105 to 1104.	One thousand copies of the Splendidly Illustrated Presentation work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $20 each	20,000
1105 to 2104.	1000 Photograph Albums at $5 each	5,000
	Also, 120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	120,000
	Making in the aggregate 122,104 Presents, valued at	$641,950

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.

Orders may be sent us in registered letters or post office orders, in sums of $1 to $25, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following

CLUB RATES:—

5 Tickets to 1 address	$4 50	40 Tickets to 1 addr's	$33 00
10 Tickets to 1 address	9 00	50 Tickets to 1 addr's	43 00
20 Tickets to 1 address	17 50	100 Tickets to 1 addr's	85 00

Address all orders and communications to
"GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,
"No. 1328 CHESNUT Street, Philada., Pa."

DRY GOODS.

SIXTY DAYS TO COME

WE WILL OFFER

OUR SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

SILKS, SHAWLS,

CLOTHS, VELVETS,

AND

DRESS GOODS,

AT SUCH PRICES

AS WILL DEFY COMPETITION

And Insure Rapid Sales,

THUS OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO LADIES TO SELECT FROM OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF

PIM BROS'.

REAL IRISH POPLINS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 South SECOND Street,

Will offer from to-day PIM BROS'. REAL IRISH POPLINS, at $2·50.

BROWNS and MODES	$2 50
STEELS and PEARLS	2 50
GREENS and PURPLES	2 50
WINES and LAVENDERS	2 50
BLACKS, single quality	2 75
DEMI, double quality	3 50
EXTRA, double quality	4 00

PIM BROS.' REAL IRISH POPLINS IN LAY PLAIDS, reduced to $2 25.

IMITATION PLAIDS, at $1 25, usual price, $1 75. 1t

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

CLOTH HOUSE.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Announce a fresh importation of

LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,
FUR BEAVERS,
ASTRACHANS,
VELVETEENS,
CHINCHILLAS,
TUFTED BEAVERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also, a large and varied assortment of GOODS adapted for Men's and Boys' Wear. 11 19 1mrp

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

ARE NOW RECEIVING, IN ADDITION TO THEIR USUALLY LARGE STOCK OF CASSIMERES, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

COATING GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 22th]

SILK VELVETS.

WE OFFER THE TRADE

SILK VELVETS

From 22 to 48 inches. Medium and Fine Qualities.

W. S. STEWART & CO.,

11 20 3t* NO. 805 MARKET ST.

DRY GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

WILL OFFER

MONDAY, Nov. 18,

1000 Pieces Striped Poplins,

REDUCED FROM 50 CENTS TO 25 CENTS.

REDUCED FROM 75 CENTS TO 37½ CENTS.

ALSO,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

DRESS GOODS

AT [11 16 stuth2t

Half the Former Prices.

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

ALL THE NEW STYLES NOW READY.
CLOAKING CLOTHS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
CLOAKS CUT FREE OF CHARGE.

The only CLOAK STORE in the city where you can get full value for your money, is at

D. WATKINS',

NINTH AND CHERRY,

10 17 thfm2m Between Arch and Race.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

MERCHANT JEWELERS,

No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE NOW OPENING

VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
DECORATED PORCELAINS,
FLOWER STANDS,

ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,

Mounted in Bronze, Gilt, and Carved Wood,

PARIS JET JEWELRY.

[10 15 tuthsmrp

FOR SALE.

ARCH STREET.—FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BROWNSTONE RESIDENCE, 22 feet front, with Mansard roof, and lot 235 feet deep; situate on ARCH Street, west of Eighteenth street, extending through to Cherry street. Was erected and finished throughout in the very best manner, of the best materials, expressly for the occupancy of the present owner; has large back-buildings; every convenience and improvement, and is in perfect order. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS.

11 20 6t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET,

Large Third-Story Room,

Well Lighted, with or without Power.

APPLY AT

11 6 tf NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12 30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 11 14 1m

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 6p

OIL PAINTINGS, ETC.

THE GREAT PAINTING,

CHRIST

In the House in Emmaus,

BY CARL MULLER.

Is now on Exhibition at

HAILEY & CO.'S GALLERIES,

At the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M., AND EVERY SATURDAY EVENING FROM 7½ TO 10 O'CLOCK. [10 2 thstu

TICKETS OF ADMISSION TO BE HAD ONLY AT

BAILEY & CO.'S,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

All the Paintings in this fine Collection are on Private Sale, and the attendant has a list of prices.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS ETC.

PARIS NOVELTIES

IN

BONNETS,
HATS, and
MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

9 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children,

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16]

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET

10 3m PHILADELPHIA.

ARMY OVERCOATS.

4000 new and in prime order, just received.
PITKIN & CO.,
9 24 1mrp] N